THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVIII ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1896.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

PEFFER AND THE BOND ISSUES

The Senator Says That He Will Push His Resolution to a Vote.

PUBLIC ENTITLED TO KNOW

Whether There Was Necessity for So Many Issues.

THE EMERGENCY BILL WILL NEVER PASS

Free Coinage Republicans Insist That There Shall Be No Protection Without Silver's Rights.

Washington, Feburary 16.—(Special.)—Senator Peffer's resolution to investigate the bond issue will be called up in the senate this week. Senator Peffer says he intends to push this resolution to a vote. If, he says, there has been nothing wrong in the issue of bonds, then let it be developed to the country. If bond issues have been made without any necessity for the same, then the country should know it.

There are many members of the senate who are in favor of the passage of the resolution, and should it come to a vote there is no doubt but that it would pass by a large majority. Yet there are senators who would suppress its consideration if they could do so. A strong effort is being made to pigeon-hole it, but there are senators besides Mr. Peffer who think, in view of the charges and counter charges which have been made about bond issues, that the public is entitled to know every detail connected with one of the issues.

The investigation on the part of a senatorial committee would undoubtedly develop everything, and it is held that the country is as much entitled to know the details and the inside reasons as they were to know the senators who speculated in sugar and those who didn't.

The chances are there will be little discussion on the resolution. It will either be passed by a large majority, or else be smothered in some way.

Tariff Is Dead.

"The emergency tariff bill is dead." The speaker was a republican senator, to whom I addressed a question this morning. "It may flicker like a dying candle, but it can never pass."

While talking with him one of the gold senators, in whose bonnet the presidential bee is buzzing industriously, and who is eager and anxious that the emergency tariff bill should pass, approached and said:

"It seems you free coinage men intend to defeat the tariff bill. How do you propose to do it?"

"You have it about right," said the bimetallist. "We don't care very much about the method of imposing the death penalty. We would as soon have it electrocuted as hanged or shot."

The gold standard senator simply walked away in silence. His face wore an expression of intense disgust.

The double standard senator then turned to me, and said:

"There were but four republican votes against the consideration of the measure on Thursday, but there are several more who stand ready to co-operate. Suppose we should pass this tariff bill; what chance would we have in the next congress of passing a free coinage bill? The republican manufacturers of this country naturally want a high tariff. I am in favor of a high tariff, but I do not propose that they shall have a high tariff unless they consent to have free coinage of silver. We western republican senators propose that free coinage shall go with the protective tariff. That is the situation in a nut shell."

The democrats of the senate are as badly divided on the silver question as their republican colleagues; but they are standing aside now enjoying the fight within the republican ranks.

What Teller Says.

The free coinage republicans are confident that, by the plan they have inaugurated of linking tariff and free coinage together, they will eventually win. Senator Teller, a leading republican senator, is the author of the movement.

In speaking of it today, he said: "I am confident we shall very soon hear from the great industrial interests of christendom, now threatened as never before by the competition of the silver-using countries, especially the Asiatic countries, or what has been properly called 'the Asiatic peril.' This competition cannot be met by tariffs, and can only be overturned by a change in the monetary system that is now giving to Asiatic manufacturers a bonus of such magnitude as to render competition with them on our part impossible."

In speaking about the effect of the defeat of the bill in the house, Senator Teller added that the action of the house was no surprise to him and of no significance, for, when its members were elected, it was known that the majority was opposed to silver. "I do not state a secret," said he, "when I say that the influence of the administration was exercised in favor of the republican candidates in favor of the gold standard and against the democratic candidates in favor of bimetallism."

Judge Maddox a Hard Worker.

Some of the hardest worked men in congress are but little heard of by the public. Because a man don't speak every day or every week is no reason that he is not accomplishing very much.

An instance in point is that of Judge Maddox, of Georgia. He is one of the strong men of the house. Yet he speaks but little. His great work is in the committee room. On Indian affairs, on which committee he went at the urgent solicitation of the secretary of the interior, he has done some splendid work, and has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the government.

I was talking with him today about the work of his committee:

"Everything pertaining to Indian affairs comes before us," said he. "All claims held by the Indians against the government and vice versa, also claims by individuals against the Indians, are adjusted before this committee, and they are almost innumerable. Lawyers are before the subcommittee nearly every day in the interest of claims. The character of the claims is varied, many of them are unjust and spurious, and it takes the closest scrutiny and patient investigation to unearth them and show that they are fraudulent. In some instances it is shown that the government, by legislative enactments, has deprived the Indians of their property without compensation, and contrary to the most solemn treaties entered into with these people. These cases give considerable trouble and require a great deal of time to run down and find out exactly what their rights are.

"The confirmation of all treaties and contracts with the Indians is considered by this committee. There are 248,350 Indians that are wards of the government. There are about one hundred different tribes, fifty agencies and two hundred schools. Some of them are very well off and get no gratituity from the government, particularly the Osage tribe.

The appropriation bill of this committee carries about $10,000,000 usually, this year it will be less than $9,000,000. This is confessedly the most difficult bill to make up that comes before congress. No two of the treaties are alike, and each one require a separate consideration. The gratuities, which amount to over $2,000,000, require careful investigation every year. Their necessities depend upon circumstances. Sometimes their crops and herds fail them entirely, then the government must make it good for them. It is much cheaper to feed them than to fight them.

"The most onerous part of the work of the committee is to stand between the Indians and fraudulent claims of white men. The committee works every day. There is no such thing as rest during the session of congress, and there is no bill that comes before congress that attracts so much attention as the appropriation bill of the committee of Indian affairs."

Besides his work on the elections committee, Judge Maddox is a member of the special Ford theater disaster committee. It has provided for all the cases, but there are yet 200 cases applying for damages for injuries received in the accident.

E. W. B.

A BUSY WEEK AHEAD.

Both Houses Will Consider Appropriation Bills.

Washington, February 16.—The coming week in the senate will be devoted to action on appropriation bills and discussion on our relations with foreign powers. The better part of the week, not counting unexpected matters that may be injected during the morning hour, will be given to the consideration of the military academy bill, which has the right of way, and the pension and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills. These will exhaust the appropriations so far reported to the senate by the committees, but inasmuch as the consular and diplomatic bill may cause a general discussion of foreign affairs, it is assumed that the entire week will be consumed in disposing of the appropriation measures now on the calendar.

It is doubtful if Mr. Morrill will endeavor to call up the tariff bill again this week. Republicans who have carefully canvassed the situation say that such a motion would tend to complicate matters and that no good can grow out of it until they have brought about a concession of sentiment in their own ranks and secured the necessary one vote from the ranks of the populists. This, at present, seems impossible and Mr. Morrill, it is believed, will not renew his motion until he is sure of its success.

Tomorrow Mr. Davis, of the foreign relations committee and author of the resolution reported from the committee enunciating the Monroe doctrine, which has not yet been passed, and possibly never will be passed, will address the senate upon that resolution. This speech has been anticipated for some time with a great deal of interest owing to the advanced ground taken by Mr. Davis and his well known familiarity with the whole subject. Mr. Davis is one of the closest students in the senate and his speech is expected to set forth the position of the ultra-radicals on this subject in a clearer light than has yet been cast upon it.

The Cuban resolution, supplemented recently by an additional report from the committee on foreign relations, declaring it to be the opinion of congress that this government should remain neutral and grant all parties in the struggle now pending in Cuba equal rights, has the right of way as the unfinished business, temporarily displaced by appropriation bills, and it will doubtless call out a number of speeches during the time that appropriation bills may not be under consideration. Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, will tomorrow submit to the senate the majority report on the Dupont (Delaware) case in favor of seating Mr. Dupont as senator from Delaware. The minority report, in the hands of Mr. Gray, will soon follow and this matter, involving a question of the highest privilege, may at any moment be called up for consideration.

An early adjournment is already talked of. A few senators are hopeful that congress may get through by the 1st of June. Among some of the republican leaders every nerve is being strained to accomplish this result so that nothing may interfere with their attendance upon the national convention and the campaigns that will immediately follow.

Work of the Week in the House.

There is nothing in sight in the house but appropriation bills. When the house adjourned Saturday afternoon general debate had just been concluded on the bill making appropriation for the agricultural department for the next fiscal year, but Chairman Wadsworth expects that a day or two more at least will be consumed in the discussion of the bill under the five-minute rule. There are, it is understood, other members than those who expressed their opinions Saturday who desire to say things about Secretary Morton's refusal to expend the appropriation made in the bill for the current year for the distribution of seeds. Besides the agricultural bill there is on the calendar the army appropriation bill, and the Indian bill is ready to be reported. On Wednesday or Thursday the appropriations committee will probably have completed the preparation of the executive, legislative and judicial bill. Other bills, notably the postoffice and naval bills, are far advanced, so that if the oft-expressed intention of the managers be maintained the house will have scarcely any opportunity this week to consider any other class of legislation.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on elections No. 2, before the week closes may call up the report of his committee in the case of the Van Horn-Tarsney contest from the fifth Missouri district, but as this case is sure to give rise to a somewhat extended debate the probabilities are against its consideration at present. So, too, with the resolution from the foreign affairs committee regarding Ambassador Bayard's speeches, which will also not be brought forward so as to antagonize in any way the progress of appropriation bills.

APPEAL TO CARLISLE.

Kentucky Democrats Ask Him To Use His Influence.

Washington, February 16.—Secretary Carlisle has received a petition numerously signed by democratic members of the Kentucky legislature asking him to use his influence with the bolting democrats to induce them to vote for the democratic caucus nominee for United States senator. It is stated at the treasury that Mr. Carlisle will reply to the petition the coming week. He will take the position, it is said, that the bolters are responsible alone to their constituents and that it is, therefore, not becoming in him to interfere by interposing his advice in the matter.

To the Penitentiary.

Dallas, Tex., February 16.—Dr. R. H. Jones, who four years ago killed Captain W. G. Veal, was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree and given a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary. He killed Captain Veal for the alleged cause of an assault committed on Mrs. Jones twenty years previous to the tragedy and when she was yet the widow Bullington.

FIGHTS ALL OFF BUT THE BIG ONE

And That Has Been Postponed by the Management Another Day.

STUART TO PAY FORFEITS

Fitzsimmons Says It Looks Like the Jig Is Up.

BOB WITNESSED THE MEXICAN BULL FIGHT

New Articles of Agreement Being Drawn for a Battle Between Fitz and Maher Next Friday.

El Paso, Tex., February 16.—The question of fight or no fight has been put off for one more day. After having dragged Maher's representatives down from Las Cruces today Martin Julian refused to go into conference, contenting himself with the oft-repeated statement of "We will make known our position tomorrow," just as for two weeks before the Ozark fiasco he chirruped: "We will be in Hot Springs on October 31st."

Fitzsimmons privately expressed himself this morning to the effect that he regarded the jig as up and this is taken as forecasting his attitude tomorrow. Both Dan Stuart and Maher, the latter having been telegraphed for tonight, will have something to say on the question of forfeit and the chances are that the Cornishman will not find himself able to carry things his own way. Julian and Fitzsimmons came across from Juarez this morning for the purpose of meeting the Maher people. The conference had been set for noon, but the train from Las Cruces was three hours late and after hanging about for a while the pair went back to their quarters.

Fitz Goes to the Bullfight.

When Buck Connelly, who was accompanied by Joe Walcott, also of Pittsburg, arrived at 3 o'clock the crowd was on their way to the bull fight and headquarters were deserted. They at once started for Juarez in a fast rig and encountered Julian just as he was entering the amphitheater. In reply to Connelly's request for a conference in the evening at the headquarters and with the promoters and correspondents as auditors, the brother-in-law manager replied that Fitzsimmons had a dinner party for 8 o'clock and that it would not be possible for either of them to come to town until tomorrow. Connelly asked if Fitzsimmons would consent to another postponement until Friday next with the proviso that if Maher's eyes were still affected on that date no objection would be raised to Fitzsimmons receiving the forfeit money. To this Julian replied: "We will give you an answer tomorrow morning."

"Why not now?" insisted Connelly. "I have made a journey of several hundred miles at your request and some little consideration is due me as much as to your dinner party."

Will Answer Today.

"We will answer tomorrow," cuckooed Julian.

"Give a straightforward answer here and now," ejaculated the now thoroughly aroused Connelly. "I know your mind is made up and it is as well for you to answer now as it would have been three hours ago if my train had been on time."

"Tomorrow," lisped Julian.

Connelly turned on his heel and got a ticket for that section of the amphitheater farthest from the seats occupied by the Fitzsimmons crowd.

On coming back to town he went at once to the headquarters and wrote a dispatch to Maher, telling him to come down on the morning train, even if he had to envelope his head in a Mexican blanket. This done he said:

"We will see whether or not Fitzsimmons takes the forfeit in the morning. Friday next Peter will be in shape to fight for certain, but we will not put him in the ring a day earlier unless we are compelled to. Rather than concede the forfeit we will have Maher in the ropes so that his condition may be apparent. By doing this we will save our purse and the decision will be upon the referee. It must not be forgotten, however, that under the articles the promoters must give us twenty-four hours' notice to get into the ring and must also advise us privately where that ring is located and how we can reach it. We have not heard a word from them yet. However, I would like to see the man who would pay over our forfeit money under such conditions."

Dan Stuart and his colleagues listened to this talk, but said never a word.

All Formality Will Be Waived.

The proposed conference of the welter and feather-weights and bantam-weights also failed to materialize. Marshall, who was to have met George Dixon, came down from Las Cruces tonight for the purpose of weighing in tomorrow. He was told by O'Rourke, however, that the formality would be waived and that he could take things easy and that if he succeeded in getting a chance at Dixon catch weights would suit all concerned. Marshal weighs 120 pounds to a feather and looks as if he would give the little chocolate the toughest battle of his ring career.

Governor Ahumada sent his secretary over from Juarez this morning to procure a supply of the latest American papers published east of Kansas City, and when, a couple of hours later, his excellency had, through his interpreter, been posted upon some of the alleged news that has been going from here during the last week, his ideas concerning the ethics and methods of American journalism had been considerably enlightened. His eyes opened wide when the interpreter read of the mythical conference at Juarez on Wednesday, and at which Governor Culberson, who has not been out of Austin for weeks, and various other Texan and Mexican officials considered and ratified agreements concerning the friendly invasion of either territory should it be found necessary in order that the fighters might be halted, and he was simply speechless when he had perused the translations of Thursday dispatches telling of the regiments of rurales that were massed across the bridge and of the train loads more that were being hurried from Chihuahua when not a solitary rurale has been within nine hours' train ride of Juarez at any stage of the matter.

All Off Accept One.

At 8 o'clock tonight Dan Stuart announced to the crowd of correspondents and sports in his office that the Everhart-Leeds, Walcott-Bright Eyes, Marshall-Dixon and Barry-Murphy contests were officially declared off and that he would pay the forfeit of $500 on each contest tomorrow. The announcement was not accompanied with any reasons for this step, but later it was stated in Stuart's behalf by one of his associates as one of the fights was already past due and another due tomorrow, he regarded it as useless to carry out the lesser features of the carnival so long as the big fight was undecided and that, moreover, as the little fellows were beginning to kick, the conclusion had been reached to sponge off the slate, beginning with the second line. It is now more likely than ever that the first line also will be wiped off tomorrow.

Some complications between the fighters are likely to arise as the result of the abandonment. Leeds and Everhart, who were to have fought on Tuesday, should weigh in tomorrow, under forfeit of $1,000. Everhart, however, recognizing several days ago that the game was up, has been taking things easy and gaining flesh, with the result that he tips the beam tonight at 140, or eight pounds overweight. Captain Glori, Leeds's backer, insists, however, that the weighing in shall take place and says that he will claim the forfeit if Everhart fails to appear or he is in overweight. The consensus of opinion among the expert sports remaining here is that the fight having been declared off in advance of the weighing in, Glori's position is untenable.

But Will They Fight?

It is given out today that Dixon and Marshal are matched to meet before the Long Island City Club March 8th, Bright Eyes and Walcott before a Boston club March 15th. The Olympic Club, of New Orleans, has wired for the Leeds-Everhart contest, and date and other details will be settled tomorrow.

Is This Another Bluff?

New articles of agreement are being drawn up tonight for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Maher on next Friday. Buck Connelly says he will deposit $5,000 to be forfeited if Maher does not enter the ring on Friday. The new agreement will be submitted to Julian and Fitzsimmons in the morning. Stuart will use his influence in getting Fitzsimmons's consent to the new agreement.

WENT OVER THE ROUTE.

Jackson and Walling Took Pearl Bryan To Kill Her.

Cincinnati, February 16.—George Jackson, the negro driver, who claims to have driven Jackson, Walling and Pearl Bryan to the scene of the Fort Thomas murder, was put in a conveyance this morning and told to drive over the same route he followed on that fatal night. With him went a large party of detectives and newspaper men. Jackson drove the vehicle over a desolate route, through the mud and brush and finally stopped a short distance from where the headless body was found, then taking a by-path, he led the party directly to the spot. His wonderful accuracy in picking his way through the wooks in the dark, coupled with his identifying the prisoners last night in a crowd of forty men, lends color to his story, which is only discredited by his continued silence for nearly two weeks, while the country was talking of the crime. Sentiment is divided as to faith in Jackson's statements.

BLEW OPEN FIVE SAFES.

Bold Work of Burglars in New York Yesterday.

New York, February 16.—Burglars gained an entrance to the building No. 25 Park Row, occupied by the Dennett Surpassing Coffee Company, through a skylight some time between 12:30 o'clock this morning and 5:30 o'clock this afternoon and blew open with dynamite five safes, and stole the contents, which at present are estimated to have been $1,375 in cash. The interior of the restaurant is exposed to passers by on the street by bright lights and there are no curtains to check the view. Notwithstanding this fact the burglars removed the safe, which stood beside the cashier's desk on the street floor and in full view from the street, and pushed it around under the stairway leading to the second floor. Here they drilled holes around the combination and inserted explosives, which almost blew the front of the door out and scattered the papers which it contained around the floor. The burglars then entered the office of S. S. Swaim, general manager of the Dennett company, on the third floor of the building and blew open a safe which contained, in addition to the private papers of the company, $175 in cash, stock in the Dennett company to the value of $20,000 and a check for $100. The cash was missing, but the stock, papers and check were untouched. Outside of Manager Swaim's office and within a few feet of it were three other safes about four feet square in size, in which it was customary for the clerks to place the money of the concern. These safes stood side by side. The doors of each had been completely blown from their fastenings and the papers thrown about the floor.

It is the belief of the police, although they do not appear enthusiastic in giving expression to it, that a gang of professional burglars have arrived in this city.

TARRED AND FEATHERED.

A Preacher in Nebraska Is Ordered To Move On.

North Platte, Neb., February 16.—Rev. William Bailey, a preacher, was tarred and feathered and ordered to leave town by a vigilance committee, consisting of 150 citizens, last night. Bailey is an imitator of Schlatter, the Denver "healer," and has been working his so-called miracles all winter.

The man had endeared himself to the members of one of the families who had believed in his faith until he became so frequent in manifesting his powers that the husband ordered him to leave the house and never return. He paid no attention to the orders and the husband ejected the intruder. This act was heartily approved by the citizens. The healer was ordered to leave town yesterday and disobeyed and after dark the mob was quietly organized to enforce the order.

The members of the mob determined to brook no resistance to their plans. They broke in the doors of the house where the healer was stopping and after administering the tar and feathers turned him loose, telling him that if they caught him again he would be lynched.

RED CROSS IN TURKEY.

Miss Clara Barton and Colleagues Are Now in Constantinople.

Constantinople, February 16.—Miss White, a member of the family of Rev. George E. White, an American missionary at Marsovan, has died from smallpox.

It is reported that Russia alone objects to the United States having a dispatch boat here. The Hon. A. W. Terrell, the American minister, has referred the matter to Washington for settlement with the government at St. Petersburg.

Miss Clara Barton and her colleagues of the Red Cross Society have arrived here.

The Weather.

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair and colder; northerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair; colder in northern portion; northerly winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Fair; slightly colder; northerly winds.

Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas—Fair weather; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Texas—Fair weather; variable winds.

Tennessee and Kentuck—Continued fair and cold Monday; warmer in western portions Monday night; northerly winds, becoming variable.

WEYLER ISSUES PROCLAMATIONS

Most Rigid Rules for the Poor Cubans To Observe

OR ELSE BE SHOT TO DEATH

It Is Treason Even To Think of the Insurgents.

TWENTY-FOUR CUBAN PRISONERS SHOT

Gomez Will Retaliate by Dispatching Spaniards—Insurgents Appear Near Havana.

Havana, February 16.—Captain General Weyler tonight issued a series of proclamations in which he still further defines his proposed policy toward the insurgents and their sympathizers. The first proclamation reads as follows:

"Article 1. All inhabitants of the district of Sancti Spiritu and the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba will have to concentrate in places which are the headquarters of a division, a brigade, a column or troop and will have to be provided with documentary proof of identity within eight days of the publication of this proclamation in the municipalities.

"Article 2. To travel in the country in the radius covered by the column in operation it is absolutely indispensable to have a pass from the mayor, military commandants or chiefs of detachments.

"Article 3. All owners of commercial establishments in the country districts will vacate them and the captains of columns will take such measures as the success of their operations dictates, regarding such places, which, while useless for the country's wealth, serve the enemy as hiding places in the woods and in the interior.

"Article 4. All passes hitherto issued hereby become null and void."

In the second proclamation, after formally assuming the captain generalship of the army, he continues:

"Prisoners caught in action will be subjected to the most summary trial, without any other investigation except that indispensable for the objects of the trial.

"I make known that taking advantage of the temporary insecurity of communication between the district capitals and the rest of the provinces, notices which convey uneasiness and alarm are invented and propagated, and some persons, more daring still, have taken advantage of this to draw the deluded and the ignorant to the rebel rank. I am determined to have the law obeyed and I make known by special means the dispositions and rulings frequently applied during such times as those through which the island is now passing; and to make clear how far certain points go in adapting them to these emergencies of war I make known, order and command that the following cases are subject to military law, among others specified by the law:

"Clouse 1. Those who invent or propagate, by any means, notices or assertions favorable to the rebellion, shall be considered as being guilty of offense against the integrity of the nation.

"Clause 2. Those who destroy or damage railroad lines, telegraph or telephone wires or apparatus, or those who interrupt communication by opening bridges or destroying highways.

"Clause 3. Those guilty of arson.

"Clause 4. Those who sell, facilitate, convey or deliver arms or ammunition to the enemy, or who supply such by any other means, or those who keep such in their power or tolerate or deal in such through the customs, and employes of customs who fail to confiscate such importations will be held responsible.

"Clause 5. Those who, being telegraphers, divulge telegrams referring to the war, or who send them to persons who should not be cognizant of them.

"Clause 6. Those who in any manner revile the prestige of Spain, her army, the volunteers or firemen, or any other force that co-operates with the army.

"Clause 7. Those who endeavor to extol the enemy.

"Clause 8. Those who supply the enemy with horses, cattle or any other war resources.

"Clause 9. Those who act as spies, and to these the utmost rigor of the law will be applied.

"Clause 10. Those who serve as guides, unless surrendering at once and giving the troops evidence of loyalty.

"Clause 11. Those who adulterate army food or conspire to alter the prices of provisions.

"Clause 12. those who, by means of explosives, commit offenses.

"Clause 13. Those who by any means communicate news to the enemy.

"Clause 14. The offenses enumerated, when the law prescribes the death penalty or life imprisonment, will be dealt with most summarily."

GOMEZ WILL RETALIATE.

If Weyler Executes Political Prisoners He Will Kill Spaniards.

Havana, February 16.—The air is full of rumors. One is that twenty-four political prisoners were shot Wednesday night. Weyler says he knows nothing of it. It is also said Gomez has notified Weyler that if Cubans in the cities are shot, he will retaliate by shooting Spaniards in the interior of the island.

Gomez and Maceo are both in Havana province. The latter came east after the Candelaria and San Christobal engagements, crossed the military line south of Guanajay, passed around Guira de Melena and is near San Felipe. Gomez has been a few miles east of San Felipe for several days. A detached column of rebels moved north and entered Managua fifteen miles from Havana, where the volunteers surrendered, joining the invaders with arms and ammunition. Other parties came even to the outskirts of Havana, taking the horses of milkmen in the suburban town of Guanabacoa, and exchanging shots with the garrison in the blockhouse at Jesus Maria. With Castillo's party of 2,000 men from the east and Maceo's force from the west Gomez probably has 16,000 men under arms operating in Havana province. Skirmishes between the outposts are of daily occurrence. The Spanish officers of minor grades generally magnify these into battles, but since the arrival of Weyler the official reports are much nearer the truth than formerly.

Volunteers are being sent from Havana to the field. Recruiting others to take their places is rapidly pushed. The Cubans in the city are alarmed over the rumor that Weyler intends to order them to enlist in the army to show their loyalty.

Correspondents Not Allowed.

The order forbidding correspondents to accompany the columns of troops is strictly enforced, making it difficult to obtain reliable news. Very little is given out officially.

The American correspondent, Mannix, ordered to leave owing to having published obnoxious news, sailed on the Olivette for the United States yesterday. Mannix filed a formal protest with American Consul Williams. Mannix claims the latter aided the Spanish government more than the American citizen. Williams endeavored to induce Mannix to leave voluntarily. Mannix refused until served with an official order. Williams then cabled a protest to the Washington state department, which replied that it saw no cause to interfere. Mannix shows the following copy of an official cable, said to have been sent to the foreign minister at Madrid in February:

Says Mannix Wrote Obnoxious News.

"El Duayen, Madrid. There is no American correspondent in jail at Havana, nor has this government threatened any such representatives with imprisonment. There is a party, nowever, against whom we have received indications that his presence here was prejudicial, he having, it is claimed, written obnoxious news. The matter being laid before the American consul, he suggested and undertook to inform the party that his departure from the island was advisable. No therats were made. The government has worked in full accord with Mr. Williams, and, as a result, the obnoxious party will embark tomorrow voluntarily and without compulsion on the part of this government, direct or indirect. By his excellency, El Secundo Cabo Suarez Valdez."

Consul Williams declined to talk under the rules of the office prohibiting the giving of information to the press.

KILLED BOTH OF THEM.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN CONFESSES HIS AWFUL CRIME

When the Evidence Was Against Him Also Says He Attempted Suicide.

Augusta, Ky., February 16.—Robert Henry Laughlin today confessed that he brutally and in cold blood murdered his wife and niece, Mary Jones, yesterday morning at his home on the Rock Springs turnpike. Marshal W. Sayres and three constables went to Laughlin's home this afternoon. Laughlin was at ease when the visitors arrived, but as the marshal brought up the subject of the murder and asked him about the blood on his clothing, his easy manner left him and his hands shook as he grasped the arm of his chair, but he made no reply. At last the marshal said:

"You have not explained how so much blood appears on your shirt bosom and sleeves. How did the blood come to be upon other parts of your underwear and, without doubt, different blood from that upon your shirt?"

The effect was electrical. Laughlin stooped down, pulled on his shoes with nervous haste. When he had laced them he straightened up and looked from one to the other of those in the room in a dazed, frightened way, but said nothing.

"Did you attempt an assault upon your niece during the night? Did your wife awake and interfere for her protection? And did you kill them both to cover your first crime?"

Laughlin solidly refused to answer the questions for a time. The marshal waited to allow him to debate the matter with himself. At the end of five minutes Laughlin half rose from his chair and burst out weeping as he groaned: "I did it. I killed 'em both—God help me—and then tried to kill myself."

After further questioning Laughlin finally acknowledged that he had assaulted his niece and after killing both her and his wife set the house on fire. He was placed under arrest.

EX-QUEEN LIL PARDONED.

The Hawaiian Legislature Meets Next Wednesday.

San Francisco, February 16.—Special Correspondence of the United Press, Honolulu, February 8.—Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, ex-queen of Hawaii, was yesterday granted an almost unconditional pardon for her participation in the uprising of January, 1895. The document reads as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Honolulu, February 7, 1896.—Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, Madame: With the advice of the cabinet I take pleasure in modifying the restriction placed upon your freedom at the time of your release from confinement. Under further notice only the observance on your part of the following conditions will be required by the government: Not to leave the island of Oahu without the consent of the president or a member of the cabinet. I desire to express my appreciation of the good faith with which you have observed the requirements of a former letter.

"SANFORD B. DOLE."

It was intended that the pardon should be granted on January 1st, the anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy, but as its receipt might prove distasteful to the ex-queen on such date, President Dole's return was awaited. The president reached Honolulu, January 4th, after a pleasant tour of the islands, during the course of which he was the recipient of many flattering testimonials.

The lava in Llauea suddenly dropped eighty feet on February 1st, at the time of a violent earthquake. The day following the lava rose with increased fury and has been more active than ever since that date. The sugar crop promises to be unusually heavy. Plantation shares, which have been somewhat depressed of late, have advanced 25 per cent and still continue to rise.

The regular biennial session of the Hawaiian legislature is summoned for the 19th of February.

The United States cruiser Boston sailed for Yokohama February 7th.

HEIL SAW DIETSCH

And Jumped from the Train To Avoid Arrest.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 16.—(Special.)—Chief of Police Phil Deitsch, of Cincinnati, was aboard the southbound Cincinnati Southern train yesterday morning from Cincinnati en route to New Orleans. Some distance out of the city the chief spied "Red Heil," a badly wanted crook, and immediately set a trap for him, but Heil recognized the chief and before that official could carry out his plans the crook leaned from the train which was moving at a rapid rate. He was seen to roll over along the track side some distance, then get up and limp off. Chief Deitsch said there were a number of other crooks on the train en route to New Orleans to attend the mardi gras.

KENTUCKY'S MUDDLE.

Hunter's Friends Losing Hope—Judge Holt To Be Tried.

Frankfort, Ky., February 16.—There seems to be good grounds for the story that the Hunter forces are on the stampede and it is expected that another break in his ranks will occur tomorrow or Tuesday. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction in the Hunter camp for the past week and the rank and file of the members seem determined to vote for a new man. The name of ex-Chief Justice Holt will be used for several days to see if there is any chance for his election. His friends claim that he can get the votes of one or two democrats and thus insure his election.

A GREAT DAY IN NEW ORLEANS

For the Catholics and the People of the City Generally.

THE CATHEDRAL CROWDED

The Mayor and Governor and Other Prominent Men Present.

GRAND PROCESSION IN THE STREETS

All Approaches to the Cathedral Crowded with People Who Desired To See the Cardinals.

New Orleans, February 16.—Today will be long remembered as a red letter day in Catholic circles in this city.

In addition to the regular Sunday worship, pontifical high mass was celebrated at the St. Louis cathedral by Cardinal Satolli, the papal delegate to the church in this country, and a large number of other distinguished Catholic clergy about the altar.

The cathedral was crowded from auditorium to gallery with a congregation which included hundreds of members of other denominations.

The cathedral has been a central point of interest for ten days past, even the usual preparations dwindling into insignificance. After the mass concluded, the auditorium was cleared and everything arranged for the imposing and impressive celebration at 11 o'clock of the pontifical high mass by Cardinal Satolli to be followed by a sermon by Cardinal Gibbons.

At 10:30 o'clock the cathedral was cleared and then only those having invitations were permitted to enter the auditorium down stairs. Those less fortunate had to enter the galleries.

Prominent Men Present.

Among those present were Governor Foster and Mayor Fitzpatrick, who occupied seats in one of the front rows. Crowds of people lined all the approaches to the cathedral more for a sight of the cardinals than to view the military parade which was to escort the dignitaries to the cathedral.

Inside the courtyard were the members of the Society of the Holy Spirit, under whose auspices the Catholic winter school will be held and for which these ceremonies were enacted. They numbered about two hundred members. At a quarter past 10 o'clock the battalion of Louisiana Field Artillery with a band at the head led the march of the magnificent procession from the archbishop's residence on Chartres street to the cathedral. Next to the military marched the children of the choir, then came the priests, after them the bishops and finally the cardinals with an escort of honor composed of the militia.

Bewildering Maze of Beauty.

The altar of the cathedral was a bewildering maze of beauty; thousands of lighted candles with mellow rays enhanced and made more beautiful the columns and arches and winged angels.

During the vestment of the cardinals Miss L. Gardeur sang the beautiful "Au Solitaire," composed by Rev. Father Jansens.

During the offertory the "Panis Angelicus" of DuBois was sung in the most exquisite manner by Miss Fremaux.

Cimarosa's "Military Mass" was performed by the full orchestra. Then followed the high mass, at the close of which Cardinal Gibbons delivered an eloquent sermon. The exercises were concluded by a sermon in Latin by Cardinal Satolli.

After the ceremonies which made a lasting impression on all present, the procession re-formed and escorted the cardinals back to the archiepiscopal residence.

WASHINGTON'S CHARITIES.

The Catholic Institutions Will Remain Open to All, Irrespective of Creed.

Washington, February 16.—During the discussion in the house recently over the items of the District of Columbia appropriation bill objection was made to appropriations for a number of charitable institutions under the control of secular organizations and the bill was sent back to the committee for revision with the objectionable items stricken out.

A number of leading Catholics have recently held meetings and a committee was appointed at a conference at the Carroll institute tonight to solicit pecuniary aid from Catholics in the district and elsewhere for the maintenance of the various charitable institutions under control of that denomination independently of municipal or congressional aid. The conference decided that while these institutions will remain sectarian so far as their control by the church is concerned, they will be open in the future, as heretofore, to the deserving irrespective of creed or nationality.

GEORGIANS IN CHATTANOOGA.

Movement To Organize Into a Society. Purposes of the Organization.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 16.—(Special.)—The movement to organize a society of native Georgians in this city is about to be consummated. Captain B. L. Goulding is one of the prime movers. By systematic inquiry it has been learned that there are over 1,000 people residing in the city who are natives of Georgia, which doubtless exceeds the number from any other state.

The purpose of the proposed organization is to cultivate a closer social relationship and to initiate, as far as practicable, in the city and state of their adoption, what is best in the laws and institutions of their native state.

The old Empire State of the South has furnished Chattanooga not only with probably more citizens than any other state, but also with some of her best citizens. Georgians can be found in almost every leading enterprises of the city and many of them are at the forefront of the ranks of profession. A meeting will be called probably tomorrow and the movement assume tangible shape.

TWO TRAMPS BURNED TO DEATH.

They Had Lain Down To Sleep on Cinders.

Knoxville, Tenn., February 16.—(Special.) Two tramps were burned to death early yesterday morning at Harriman, a small station on the Cincinnati Southern road, fifty miles from Knoxville. The name of one is Frank Glazier, while the remains of the other were cremated and no way of identification is left. They had lain down upon a bank of cinders to sleep and the gases rising from underneath had suffocated them and then set fire to their clothing.

Will Not Resign.

Paris, February 16.—Prime Minister Bourgeois this afternoon visited the palace of the Elysee and informed President Faure that the cabinet had decided unanimously not to resign. The cabinet will hold another meeting on Tuesday.

LAMONT HAS A BILL

It Provides for the Organization of the Line of the Army.

INCREASES ENLISTED FORCE

Calls for Three Battalion Formation of Infantry.

ARTILLERY INCREASED BY TWO REGIMENTS

Ten Companies Were Concentrated into Eight and Lamont Wants Them Made Twelve.

Washington, February 16.—(Special.)—Secretary Lamont has prepared a bill for the organization of the line of the army, which is of great interest in army circles just at present.

The bill has been submitted to the chairmen of the military committees of the house and senate. In the letter which accompanies it, Secretary Lamont states that it increases the enlisted force from 25,700 to 30,000 men, including the Indian reserve and the hospital corps, and adds 4,300 enlisted soldiers. It also provides for a three battalion organization of the infantry, with an addition of 1,000 men to the artillery as an aid to coast defenses. The infantry regiments remain at twenty-five and the cavalry at ten as now, but the artillery is increased from five to seven regiments.

Some Changes Suggested.

The changes are as follows:

"That each regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quarter master's sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians and twelve batteries. Provided, That two batteries of each regiment may, in the discretion of the president, be organized as field artillery, and each battery that may be so organized shall have in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law four corporals, two farriers and one saddler; and provided further, that each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery may, in the discretion of the president, have two additional sergeants.

"That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors,, twelve captains fourteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, the chaplains now authorized by law, one sergeant major, one quartermaster's sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians and twelve companies organized into three battalions of four companies each.

"The adjutant and the quartermaster of each regiment are to be selected from its first lieutenants, and the grades of artificer and wagoner are abolished. All vacancies created by the act are to be filled by seniority in the several arms."

From the Secretary's Memorandum.

In the secretary's memorandum accompanying the bill he gives this account:

"By the re-organization of the act of 1866 the infantry force was fixed at forty-five regiments, the cavalry at ten and the infantry at five. In 1869 the number of infantry regiments, officers and men was reduced nearly one half, and in 1874 and subsequently a further reduction in men brought the total down from over 28,000 in 1868 to less than 13,000. There was then, and has been since, no reduction in cavalry or artillery. The infantry regiment as at present constituted, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major and ten companies, dates from the army reorganization act of 1821. Since then the armament, formation and system of evolution of all modern armies have been changed; some of them many times. Our arms, equipments and systems of drill, have kept pace with the world's progress in these regards, and we have done what was possible to adapt the incongruous ten-company regiments to the modern requirements of small company battalions of four companies."

How This Work Was Done.

The secretary explains that this was done by concentrating the men of ten companies into eight, and that now, by making the number of companies twelve, there would be three battalions instead of two, each with its own major to command it, as in the cavalry and artillery. In time of war, he says, a fourth battalion could be added, or the same thing could be done in time of peace, and the number of regiments would not have to be changed at all. The secretary considers this method of reorganization better than that which would result from reducing the number of infantry regiments to perhaps eighteen, and securing the three-battalion organization in that way.

A reorganization of the present artillery force into seven regiments of twelve batteries each will provide eighty-four batteries, an increase of twenty-four, of which fourteen may be field batteries and seventy for coast defense. In emergency the regular troops with their organization filled to the maximum, might form the first line of defense, while the further resources of the country were being made available. In that case the infantry and cavalry corps would form an army corps of about 40,000 men. Fourteen six-inch batteries would provide eighty-four guns for the corps, or a proportion of about two guns per 1,000 men.

When the System Is Completed.

"When our system of defense is completed," says the secretary, "it will require a total of 29,314 enlisted men to provide one relief for all the guns and mortars. On the peace footing, the seventy batteries would have a trifle over 4,000 men, every one of whom would be a trained gunner. With the maximum strength now contemplated by the Revised Statutes their strength would be nearly 10,000. By a further possible increase of the enlisted strength for these batteries they could provide between 17,000 and 18,000 men."

In general, it is estimated by the secretary, that the additional cost for salaries of commissioned officers will be $528,888, and for pay of enlisted men $730,156, while the increase for the clothing and subsistence of the latter, and that for the forage of horses, will bring the total up to $1,710,073 above present expenses for these items.

Lewis on Crisp.

Al Lewis is writing some clever sketches of men in The New York Journal. His specialty is statesmen who are prominent. About them he talks plainly. He knows them. He was with them for years and he studied their characters and their force.

His last talk is about a Georgian—Charles F. Crisp. Of him Lewis says:

"Crisp, ex-speaker and present leador of the house democracy, is a natural chief. He comes rightfully by the three feathers which mark the rank. Crisp is true, earnest, cunning, and, withal, of a courage to match his craft. There is nothing intermittent in his method, nothing fitful. Given a purpose or a cause, Crisp becomes the very principle of incessant, inveterate, unremitting activity.

"While his blood is hot with the hunt Crisp will even be cruel to win. But otherwise he is of a good friendliness, with a soul of sympathy. He is easy of address, familiar of approach, yet never to the surrender of a native dignity which hedges him like a fence.

"All men respect Crisp, many love him and never a one exists who doubts his honesty.

"Stanch to friend as stanch to foe, he will toil night and day to get at either to help the one or hurt the other. He fights quietly, bitterly and with a mighty coolness.

"In his great war with Mills for the speakership, a quartet of years gone by, Crisp through it all maintained himself as rippleless as a mirror. Not a flash of excitement. From the beginning of a battle which reeled through scores of ballots, where he was never behind, yet never a handful ahead; where the prize was the second great office of a world, while candidate after candidate dropped out and conditions kept narrowing and closing between him and Mills to a death hug whereof the issue to the last and latest moments was the essence of doubt itself, while Mills was fury and froth and fume, red-eyed with resentment and excitement; down to the very touch of time which made him victor, Crisp was the sublimation of all that was kindly and cool and measured, and lustrously even, and calm.

"Crisp won the speakership, and yet while he fought for it, as when he grasped it, no one could have found in any word or look of his the least evidence that the whole stirring time wasn't the easiest and most evenly balanced hour of his existence. In the world's most rigid and exacting sense Crisp is thoroughbred. The size of the hazard will not shake him. He will play as skillfully and as steadily and with no more of nervous heat when the stakes are nis life, as when they are nothing at all.

"Crisp, while always honest, isn't always fair. He never sacrifices an advantage to a sentiment. He never fails because of any weedy romanticism, nor does his chivalry ever get between his legs to trip him up. He believes in battle only because he believes in victory, and holds fighting to be worth while only so far as it is worth while to win. Once in harness, however, and on the field, Crisp will listen to no voice but the voice of success. Conquest becomes business then, victory a trade; and long before he will accept defeat Crisp will shake off ruth and scruple like a pirate and win, cost what it may. Crisp knows by instinct that the victor can always explain. But where is a solution to defeat?

"Crisp never oppresses weak folk, never bullies timid folk, makes a specialty of being genial, is charitable, magnanimous; and yet where he has been injured by foul means, his revenge has no more of bounds, is to be no more satisfied, than a jealous woman's.

"But whether Crisp be at peace or at war, in action or inactive, over all is worn the mantle of his craft. You must abide with him years to know him. In his algebra concealment is X, and a mask is an element in every Crisp equation.

"Had Crisp been of the bourse he would have been a bear. While not a pessimist, he is not by nature a bull and does best on a down market.

"Crisp is essentially domestic. He loves his family, devotes himself to his wife like a knight of the olden time—she, by the way, is much held at home by sickness—and holds his children very dear. These latter possess absolute confidence in Crisp, and never have a secret from him. This is a good sign.

"Crisp is warm and social, but liking neither pomp nor mobs, however much assorted the last may be, he goes but little in 'society.'

"It was in Sheffield, England, that Crisp was born. It was his birthplace not because his people were English, but because they were actors. The theaters took them to England. Crisp's father and mother were both native Americans.

"Forty years ago the elder Crisps had considerable fame as histrions. Crisp's brothers and sisters were also of the footlights. His brother, who had a part in the play going that night, perished in the Brooklyn theater fire of years ago. Crisp often speaks of his parents and their play acting.

"It was just after the second act at a Washington theater. Rhea was on as Camille. Crisp turned around and said to me as the curtain came down:

"'I don't often find myself in a theater, Mrs. Crisp's health being so bad. But I wanted to see the play of "Camille" again. The last time I witnessed it my father played Armand, while my mother took the part of Camille. And, here the then speaker of the house smiled, 'while I never believed that my mother was the greatest Camille that ever lived, I must say she played it much better than this lady.'

"Crisp was a soldier of the confederacy, distinguished for bravery. He was taken and held a prisoner and, by the way, the Hon. John R. Fellows, also of the confederacy, was restrained of his freedom at the same time and place. Colonel Fellows —I may go aside to say—is reported to have been more celebrated as a prisoner than as a soldier, and kept the bastile, where he and Crisp were held, ringing with his wit, song and story. He quite wore the yankees out with his merriment and they more than once regretted having taken so loquacious and voluble a spirit as the airy Colonel Fellows alive.

"Crisp has a dry, though innocent humor. He held his wife's mother in great respect and affection. Just after he was made speaker the first time he said to me, with a slight smile, as one who internally enjoys his own joke:

"'I hardly know how Mrs. Crisp's mother will take the news of my success. She and I have always been on the closest and most affectionate terms, but before I married her daughter she gave it as her honest opinion that I never would mount to the least success in life. She took my coming to congress as in sort a criticism on her powers of prophecy, and had much to do to overlook it. The good old lady will scarce forgive me for becoming speaker of the house.'"

E. W. B.

GOLD AT TALLAPOOSA.

Result of the "Cleaning Up" There Saturday.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Tallapoosa, Ga., February 15.—Under your instructions your correspondent has been at the mines of the Royal Gold Mining Company the entire day, closely following the cleaning up, which was commenced at 8 o'clock this morning and completed at 9 o'clock. The property is a wonder, its equipment being of the most wondrous character. The mine is the biggest gold bearing vein I have ever seen and from the mill test today gives every promise of making its owners independently rich. Since January 27th the five stamps have run on the ore, and cleared up today. The plates being new, could not be thoroughly cleaned up; but notwithstanding this disadvantage the 100 tons of ore milled yielded 590 pennyweights of the finest gold I have ever seen and seven and one-half tons of sulphurettes, that will, I believe, net fully $100 a ton. Mr. C. E. James and his associates have certainly a wonderful gold property and if in the west $1,000,000 would not buy it.

At the cleaning up today were Mr. Crankshaw, of Atlanta; Messrs. Merrill and Hilton, of Heflin; Messrs. Fasquelle, Harris and James and your correspondent, from Chattanooga. All these gentlemen have been simply astonished at the character and quantity of ore here and the magnificent equipment now on the ground.

A Tramp's New Trick.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A tramp visited all the houses at Cloverport and begged from every kind lady he met a postage stamp with which to write a letter to his sick mother. He got the stamp every time, and went out of town with several dollars in his pockets as a result of the successful ruse.

Cuticura

Instantly Relieves SKIN TORTURES

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, a single application of Cuticura (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent (the new blood purifier), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in every form of torturing and disfiguring skin humours.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props, Boston, U. S. A.

ALABAMA ACRES

To Be Given by the State to the Support of Public Schools.

AT LEAST IT LOOKS THAT WAY

Favorable Report Will Be Made on the Bill Allowing Public Lands for the Use of Schools.

Montgomery, Ala., February 15.—(Special.)—The press dispatches yesterday brought news from Washington that the house committee on public lands had made a favorable report on the bill allowing to the state of Alabama 25,000 acres of public lands for the use of the State Industrial School for White Girls.

The meaning of this is that the trustees of the school have just about succeeded in begging the general government out of property worth about $250,000. Some of the people of Alabama have been disposed to criticise the trustees of the school for their apparent unnecessary delay in beginning the work of building and equipping the school, but when their attention is directed to the facts in the matter it will be an easy matter for them to forgive the guardians of the school's interests.

The affairs of the school are now about in this condition: The property and the buildings which were given to the school by the people of Montevallo and the $9,000 cash which was promised by them have all been transferred and paid. Something like $7,000 which is due by the state can be secured when it is needed and called for. Work in the line of repairing the buildings and adapting them to the uses for which they are intended to be applied would have been commenced several months ago had it not been that the trustees were quietly endeavoring to figure Uncle Sam out of the very much desired and well deserved gift above referred to.

Hon. H. C. Reynolds, of Montevallo, and Captain E. W. Booker, of Shelby, have been in Washington for several weeks working in the interests of the passage of the bill. Congressman Robbins introduced it into the house and is working for it there, while Senator Morgan has promised to look after it when it reaches the senate. The gratifying information that comes from Washington is that the bill will undoubtedly become a law. Within a week or ten days the board of trustees will meet in Birmingham, and will consider and adopt plans and specifications for the remodeling of the buildings. In considering these matters the board will be almost entirely governed by the suggestions of Colonel W. W. Wadsworth, one of the trustees, who has had long experience in building and planning buildings. The work of making the brick out of which to erect the additional structures necessary will be commenced on the grounds without delay.

It is intended that the buildings shall be ready for occupancy and the work of the school commenced by the 1st of next September. Miss Julia Tutwiler, it will be remembered, was elected principal of the school at a meeting of the trustees several months ago.

Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee colored institution, was thrifty enough to have his school included in the bill before congress and he will doubtless be accorded an appropriation for the same amount, 25,000 acres.

The Compressors Have a Scheme.

Montgomery, Ala., February 16.—(Special.)—A gentleman who is interested in matters relating to cotton said here today:

"In view of the probability of a decreased cotton acreage and the active competition among compressors, and the desire of some of the older ones to shut off the several improved compressing methods, the compress owners in many localities are endeavoring to, by contract, purchase, etc., secure control of the output of the principal ginners for the 1896 crop of cotton. The deal is being worked up quietly, but it is apparent to me that some progress is being made by the schemers.

"Yes, you can print it if you do not get me mixed up in it."

Anniston's Chicago Delegation.

Anniston, Ala., February 16.—(Special.)—Messrs. J. C. Sproull, William Noble and James Keith, Jr., have been selected by Mayor Hight as a delegation to represent Anniston at the big meeting to be held in Chicago Wednesday, February 19th, in the interest of the proposed Chicago and Southern States exposition. The party will go over to Atlanta tomorrow morning and join other southeastern delegations there.

Anniston is greatly aroused now over the matter of having good roads lead to the city from the surrounding country, something which have long been needed. This county probably has as good roads as any in the state, but they were all opened many years ago and before Anniston's day, consequently instead of leading to this city they lead to Oxford and Jacksonville, which were then about the only towns in the county, and force the farmers of many communities now to travel very round-about ways in order to reach this city. These inconveniences the Commercial Club is now engaged in abolishing. A splendid highway is being opened and graded over the mountain to the north and it will bring some six miles nearer to Anniston the White Plains community and the upper end of Choccolocco valley, which is one of the richest in the state. The Commercial Club yesterday afternoon finished raising sufficient funds to build a new, better and straighter highway from this city through Oxanna to Oxford and on to the south and grading will begin the coming week. Another new road has been practically surveyed and without doubt will be opened and graded within the next few weeks. This leads out northwest to Morrisville and the lower end of Alexandria valley, which is very fertile and thickly populated.

The Anniston Pipe and Foundry Company has purchased outright the splendid pipe works plant in the western portion of the city, which it has been operating for the past three years under a lease, and will immediately make some extensive improvements. The plant has six pits, but only five are equipped, and of these only four have been operated. The fifth pit will be placed in use and the sixth equipped for the molding of sixty-inch pipe, an extraordinarily large size. The company is considering and will most likely change at an early date the motive power of the plant from steam to electricity.

The directors of the Blue Spring mills, Oxford's new cotton mill company, have elected O. W. Cooper president, L. B. Miller vice president and D. C. Cooper secretary and treasurer. Work on the erection of the buildings will be commenced as soon as plans and specifications are decided upon. Mr. O. W. Cooper, who is the president of the company, will also be general manager and superintendent of the mills for a while.

Miss Addie Gathright, an estimable young lady who died yesterday morning after an illness of several months, was buried this afternoon in Edgemont cemetery.

MOBILE NOT MOVING

In the Matter of Having a Club in the Southern League.

Mobile, Ala., February 16.—(Special.)—After many days of weary waiting for the appearance of President Powers, of the Southern League, in this city, the only surviving member of the Mobile Baseball Association has found it necessary to give up the ghost. Secretary O'Connor said tonight that from all appearance Mobile will not be represented in the Southern League of 1896. President Clark and Vice President Scott have found their time too pre-occupied to give their attention to baseball and have dropped out.

Mr. O'Connor has been in receipt of numerous communications lately from players all over the country asking for positions on the Mobile team, but in view of the circumstances no answers have been returned. Mobile at present has not made a move. She has no manager, no players in prospect, and her reserve men of 1895 are signing elsewhere.

Three of the best—Whistler, Fisher and Ely—have signed with Detroit. Should Mobile want to claim them contracts will have to be sent to each of them before the 1st of March. Should this be done and they refuse, Mobile is entitled to the usual amount of $500 per man in the case of drafted players.

Mr. O'Connor said further that all lovers of the game here had given up all hopes whatever of seeing Mobile represented this season. Mr. Leonard Muller, of this city, who is also vice president of the league, said while he would like to see Mobile in line in 1896, his business interests forbids him taking any active part in the organization of a Mobile team. Mr. O'Connor awaits Mr. Powers's answer before writing the obituary of the Mobile team.

FANNY DAVENPORT DELAYED.

Her Special Train Strikes a Cow. Cars Off the Track.

Montgomery, Ala., February 16.—(Special.)—Fanny Davenport struck a streak of bad luck tonight. She left Nashville this morning on a special consisting of three sleepers and three baggage cars over the Louisville and Nashville for New Orleans. Seven miles north of this city the engine struck a cow, throwing off the engine and two of the baggage cars.

Frank Everett, the negro fireman, was instantly killed and Engineer Bud Brown was badly injured.

Physicians have been sent to care for Brown. Several mardi gras trains are laid up behind the wrecked train.

Cotton Growers' Association.

Montgomery, Ala., February 16.—(Special.) Mr. H. C. Reynolds, of Montevallo, Ala., president of the Cotton Growers' Association for Alabama, has issued the following:

Montevallo, February 11, 1896.—The following named gentlemen are appointed county presidents of the Cotton Growers' Association. From advices received from various portions of the state I believe by prompt and energetic action we can yet avert the calamity that a ten-million-bale crop will bring. I earnestly request the county presidents to organize their respective counties and insist on a reduction in the acreage of cotton:

Autauga—Morgan M. Smith, Autaugaville.
Baldwin—J. D. Trammel, Bay Minette.
Barbour—Hiram Hawkins, Hawkinsville.
Bibb—Nelson Ruller, Centreville.
Blount—A. E. Fields, Blountsville.
Bullock—S. T. Pruitt, Midway.
Butler—F. E. Day, Greenville.
Calhoun—J. W. Harris, Piedmont.
Cherokee—John S. Watt, Cedar Bluff.
Chilton—Lewis H. Reynolds, Jemison.
Chambers—George A. Shealy, Cusseta.
Choctaw—W. E. Lenoir, Womack.
Clarke—George Poe, Jackson.
Clay—George W. Mackay, Ashland.
Cleburne—R. M. Edmondson, Heflin.
Coffee—H. E. Brock, Clintonville.
Conecuh—N. Stallworth, Evergreen.
Colbert—G. T. McWhorter, Riverton.
Coosa—W. W. Walden, Kellyton.
Covington—W. G. Williams, Urbanity.
Crenshaw—J. F. Bryan, Salsoda.
Cullman—M. A. Johnson, Cullman.
Dale—L. Wilkerson, Ozark.
Dallas—Dr. McKinnon, Pleasant Hill.
DeKalb—Reuben Davis, Lathamville.
Elmore—Albert Elmore, Elmore.
Escambia—E. P. Lovelace, Brewton.
Etowah—W. H. Lovejoy, Gadsden.
Fayette—George Hassell, Fayette.
Franklin—W. M. Smith, Newburg.
Greene—Ames Horton, Pleasant Ridge.
Geneva—J. J. Johnson, Geneva.
Hale—Alex Sledge, Whitsey.
Henry—R. T. Reynolds, Abbeville.
Jackson—R. A. Coffee, Scottsboro.
Jefferson—W. J. Prowell, East Lake.
Lamar—J. P. Young, Vernon.
Lawrence—M. B. Hampton, Leighton.
Lee—B. H. McCullough, Beulah.
Lauderdale—M. B. Shelton, Florence.
Limestone—R. B. Mason, Athens.
Lowndes—A. D. Lawhorn, Benton.
Macon—C. J. Bryan, Tuskegee.
Madison—G. P. Turner, Huntsville.
Marengo—Locke McCorkle, Dayton.
Marion—A. J. Hamilton, Hamilton.
Marshall—Sam Henry, Guntersville.
Mobile—Dan'el Smith, Mobile.
Monroe—W. B. Kemp, Kempville.
Montgomery—James D. Dickson, Pine Level.
Morgan—W. V. Nevill, Trinity.
Perry—D. W. Pitts, Uniontown.
Pickens, S. W. Hood, Gordon.
Pike—W. H. Barrett, Ansley.
Randolph—J. W. Radney, Roanoke.
Russell—J. M. Brown, Seale.
Shelby—J. W. Pitts, Columbiana.
St. Clair—W. S. Forman, Springville.
Sumter—J. M. Winston, Ramsey.
Talladega—S. W. Welch, Alpine.
Tallapoosa—Charles B. Verner.
Washington—W. A. Moseley, St. Stephens.
Walker—James Watts, Coleman.
Wilcox—John Standiford, Pine Apple.
Winston—W. S. McCullow, Motes.

Respectfully yours,
H. C. REYNOLDS,
President Cotton Growers' Association for Alabama.

A LETTER TO GOVERNORS.

Tennessee Centennial Commissioners Continue Their Efforts.

Nashville, Tenn., February 16.—The following letter has been sent to all of the governors of the various states throughout the nation about the Tennessee centennial. Every day brings about some evidence which goes to show that the centennial will be the largest exposition ever held in the south:

"To His Excellency—Dear Sir: The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition Company is especially desirous of securing an exhibit of the resources, products, historical relics, etc., of your commonwealth to be displayed at our exposition, opening May 1, 1897, and continuing for six months.

"Our chief executive wrote you recently formally announcing the fact that the exposition would be held and inviting your excellency and the people of your state to join us in celebrating this great event in the history of Tennessee. We, the officials of the exposition company, desire to emphasize this invitation and express the hope that your people will accept it in its fullest meaning.

"We respectfully ask the legislature of your state, or some other agency, provided the legislature will not soon be in session, that the necessary steps be taken looking to the erection of a state building and making such an exhibit as is indicated above. Or, if preferable, secure by legislation or otherwise, the necessary fund to make an exhibit, and in addition to furnish and decorate a room that could be used for state headquarters for entertaining the guests of your state in a building contemplated to be erected by the centennial company to be used exclusively by the different states responding to the call for a state headquarters.

"We are very desirous of cultivating closer commercial relations with the people of all of the states in the union, and you can, therefore, readily see the material advantage that would accrue to your people through the agency of the said exhibit on our grounds. Our plans are laid on broad lines, and we shall do all in our power to make any expenditure your people may see proper to make in this direction a profitable one.

"We take the liberty of addressing you upon this subject feeling confident that your patriotic impulses and desire for the material welfare of your people will prompt a favorable response. Your own suggestions upon this subject would be gratefully received, and any plans submitted would be carefully carried out.

"We had contemplated at first opening our exposition September 1st, this year, but for good and sufficient reasons given in the inclosed circular, the opening has been postponed until May 1, 1897, when, as aforesaid, the exposit on will continue for six months. This gives ample time for every possible preparation.

"This is the celebrating of an event that has never heretofore in the history of our country been observed, to-wit: The one hundredth anniversary of the admission of a state into the union, and an event of this character would be of the deepest interest to every patriot in the nation.

"And again, looking to reciprocal relations between the states, Tennessee being only the sixteenth state in the union, we beg to say that in this way will be inaugurated a hearty co-operation in the celebration of all like events to occur in the other states of the union.

"With all this in view, our centennial management entertains the hope that your legislature or some other agency connected with your state, will see proper to make such appropriations as may be necessary, whereby your state will be represented and will co-operate with us in the great work we have undertaken. Trusting to have an early reply, we remain, very respectfully and truly,

"John W. Thomas, President; E. C. Lewis, Director General; A. W. Willis, Commissioner General."

Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and Neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and Salt Rheum will disappear. With pure

Blood

Your nerves will be strong, and your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why so many thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health, prevent sickness and suffering. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

TO REPORT ON CARR

The Expert Examining Board Has Finished Its Labors.

TO REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

The Physicians Reach a Conclusion, but Won't Talk Until the Report Reaches Governor Atkinson.

The board of expert insanity examiners in the case of Alex Carr, consisting of Dr. Powell, of Milledgeville, superintendent of the state insane asylum; Dr. Murphy, of Monganton, N. C., superintendent of the state asylum at that place; Dr. Todd, Dr. Baird and Dr. Gaston, the latter three of Atlanta, have agreed on a report to be submitted to Governor Atkinson today. The report will convey the opinions of the physicians as to the mental condition of Carr.

When the board was appointed by Governor Atkinson last Tuesday for the purpose of making the examination it was agreed among the members that the examination would be made in private. The physicians decided that nothing would be given out about the work of the board until the duty assigned by the governor had been finished and the report formally submitted to the chief executive. In carrying out that agreement and in conformity with the wishes of the governor the physicians declined to discuss the case yesterday and last night.

Every member of the board was questioned but all stated that it would be improper for the nature of the report to be made public until it had been formally placed in the hands of the governor. Such an understanding was reached before the board formally adjourned. Dr. Baird was engaged in writing the report last night. He will call on Governor Atkinson this morning and submit the paper.

Studied the Entire Case.

The physicians were in session daily from Tuesday last until yesterday, working from ten to fifteen hours a day on the case. They made three separate examination of Carr and studied the case in all of its bearings. The whole case from the beginning was gone over and the doctors acquainted themselves with the facts of the trials as well as to the past and present condition of the murderer. Whatever report they make will receive wide support, all of the physicians being men familiar with the peculiarities of insane persons.

Dr. Powell has had a wide experience in connection with his duties as superintendent of the Georgia asylum, as has Dr. Murphy in North Carolina. Drs. Baird, Todd and Gaston are familiar with such cases by reason of long experience and scientific investigation. They will report as to their opinion of the exact mental conditon of Carr and the conclusion was reached after a careful study of the subject. The responsible nature of the work caused the physicians to go about it with caution and for that reason they spent nearly a week in making an exhaustive investigation.

When the Work Began.

The work of the board of exports began last Tuesday, as stated. On that day Drs. Powell and Murphy happened to be in the city and seeing them together Governor Atkinson decided to appoint them as two members of the examining board to report on Carr's condition. The two physicians and the Atlanta doctors were accordingly commissioned by the governor and they began their duties at once. Knowing that he would soon be called on to decide the fate of Carr the governor desired expert information as to the mental condition of Captain King's slayer, and he took advantage of the presence of the insanity experts in the city in order that he might secure the desired information without extra expense and inconvenience.

Made a Rigid Examination.

The physicians examined Carr in one of the jail offices. They applied every test at hand and made exery effort to ascertain the true condition of the murderer's mental condition. Electric batteries, water tests and other methods practiced by scientific insanity experts were used and Carr was studied as to his every movement and peculiarity. His strange actions in recent months were considered and the remarkable consistency in which the man has spent his time received the attention of the experts.

The Petition Ready.

Arnold & Arnold have prepared a petition to be submitted to the governor, asking for executive clemency in behalf of their client. The petition will be presented to the governor some time today. The attorneys will delay the matter until the report of the physicians reaches the hands of the chief executive. The petition will set forth in a formal manner the contention that Carr is of unsound mind and an unfit subject for the hangman's noose. The chief executive will be asked to commit Carr to the asylum.

His Fate at Stake.

It is generally conceded that the fate of Carr rests on the report to be made as to his sanity. The question of sanity is the only one involved and whatever conclusion has been reached by the board will be of great importance to him.

A Clever Fellow.

Mr. H. C. Plimpton, manager of the Sherwood grand concert and operatic company, arrived in Atlanta yesterday and is quartered at the Hotel Marion. Mr. Plimpton is a clever fellow and brings a clever lot of artists to Atlanta. The Lyceum will be filled this evening.

An Exciting Runaway.

S. J. McGee, of 257 Luckie street, had an exciting experience yesterday afternoon. His horse became frightened and dashed down Whitehall throwing the young man out on the sidewalk and bruising him up badly.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25 cents.

WE'RE IN A DOWN-TRODDEN

BUSINESS, WE KNOW;

and people rejoice at keeping us at their feet, but upon our soles we're not angry about it; we feel awfully good natured toward everybody. Maybe its because our between seasons business is such a success. Never before in our history have we sold so many goods during February as we are now doing.

THE REASON OF IT

is simply this: We have got to make room for the grandest Spring Stock of Shoes that was ever under one roof, and are selling the latest styles of Shoes and Slippers at about cost to manufacture and the people appreciate it.

Going Out of Business and Other Clearance Sales Are Not In It With Our Immense

REDUCTION SALE OF SHOES.

Having about 600 styles and kinds it is impossible for us to give prices on every shoe reduced. To give you an idea of the immensity of our reduction sale look at these prices on

Wright & Peters Ladies $5.00 SHOES:

Ladies' Finest Kid,	Button,	Hand	Turned			now only	$3.50
"	"	"	"	Sewed,	Cloth Top	"	3.50
"	"	"	Lace,	"	"	"	3.50
"	"	"	Button,	"	" Kid Top	"	3.50
"	"	"	"	"	" Common Sense,	"	3.50
"	"	"	Congress,	Cloth Top		"	3.50
"	"	"	Patent Leather,	Cloth Top	Button	"	3.50

Every pair of these Shoes is worth $5, and we have been selling them until now at that price. All shape toes. Widths A to E.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES

Reduced to such a price that we are ashamed to give figures. Think of it, the finest Enamel, Box Calf, Double and Cork Soles and Winter Tans that were $7.00 and $8.00 Reduced to $5.00 and $6.00.

We are astonishing the crowds that throng our store. If you want to make your dollars do double service, come this week to

Buck BROS. & CO.

Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall St.

CHASED BY BEARS.

Hunters Near Savannah Have a Thrilling Experience.

Sylvania, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—A party of hunters, consisting of Messrs. R. T. Mills, Warren Nunnally, Julius Arnett, S. B. Mills and others, have just returned from a deer hunt over in "the fork," on the Savannah river, and they relate a thrilling experience. The water is up very high now, but not high enough to cover all the ridges in the swamp and thus run the game out into the woods. Consequently, failing to find the deer on the edges, the hunters got into a couple of bateaux and started into what is known as Irishman's ridge, knowing it to be a very thick part of the swamp and a favorite place for deer when the water is high.

Before the boats touched the edge of the ridge the dogs jumped to the land and almost immediately started off on a trail. They had gone hardly a hundred yards when they bayed, but soon came running back seemingly in great fright and with their hair all turned the wrong way. Mr. S. B. Mills, anxious to get a shot at the game, rushed ahead of the crowd. He had not gone far, however, when the others heard him shoot and then yell out for them to rush there quickly.

Judging from the tone of his voice that he was in peril, the others hastened up and reached the scene just in time to see Mr. Mills seek safety in a mammoth hollow cypress from the pursuit of two large black bears. It seems that in rushing up to where the dogs had bayed he had run suddenly on two young cubs, and their cries of alarm brought the old bears rapidly to their rescue. Mr. Mills discharged his gun at them, but without effect, and then took to his heels. The bears and their cubs turned and ran down the ridge toward Miller's lake, when the rest of the party came up. No attempt was made to follow them, as the whole crowd was pretty badly "rattled."

The boys say they tried to induce Mr. Mills to come out from the hollow log, but he would not believe the bears had departed, saying that he could still hear them growl and, persuasion failing, the only way they could at last force him to rejoin his party was to smoke him out.

The hunters then left without further ceremony and came home, as they were not out hunting bears that day. This is not the first time these animals have been seen in the swamp here, but they have never before been known to molest any one and would not have done so in this case, perhaps, but for the cubs.

MAD DOG IN SUMTER.

A Valuable Mare Badly Bitten by a Rabid Canine.

Americus, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—A valuable mare belonging to Mr. B. H. Jossey, of this city, was badly injured yesterday by the attack of a mad dog. The animal was shut up in the stable, to which the dog gained entrance through a crack and made a vicious attack upon her. The frantic cries of the frightened animal attracted the attention of Mr. Jossey, who went to the resuce. As he neared the stable the mare broke the door down and rushed into the lot with the dog fastened to her nose. The rabid animal was beaten off and killed, but already the mare had been so badly bitten as to render her almost useless. The result of the dog's attack will be awaited with interest by those who profess a disbelief in hydrophobia.

HUNTING THE DISTILLERS.

Revenue Officers Making It Warm for the Illicits.

Guntersville, Ala., February 16.—(Special.) For some time past revenue officers have wondered what became of all the professional moonshine whisky distillers whom they have driven out of the fastnesses of Tennessee and Georgia. Recently the Alabama officers have discovered their abiding place, which is situated among the crags of Gunter's mountain, on the line between Marshall and Jackson counties, and numbers of arrests have been made, at great risk, and several stills broken up.

The raiders were led by Deputy Marshal George W. Clark, and Special Deputy Collector W. L. Cole.

Every day last week squads of moonshiners were tried before United States Commissioner S. T. Fowler and the accused bound over for trial or sent to jail. Most of them have been engaged, in all about fifteen, in the business all their lives, but have never been captured before.

Near Scottsboro, Ala., last night Deputy Marshals Arnold and Skelton captured Will Agers, a notorious moonshiner, and destroyed his outfit with a thirty-five gallon copper still and 500 gallons of beer ready for working.

Later they surprised and captured George Anderson and Thomas Sims and destroyed a new thirty-gallon still. The prisoners will be tried before United States Commissioner R. Scott Parks on Tuesday.

QUAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Columbus Dispatch: Senator Quay is a shrewd politician, but he is not made of the stuff of which presidents should be made, nor are the tactics he employs those which have been found successful in elevating men to the white house in the past.

Pittsburg Post: Quay's candidacy for president is notice to Reed and the others to step up to the captain's desk and settle. And he who makes the most satisfactory settlement will do business with the delegation from Pennsylvania.

IS BUCK HERE?

Danville, Va., Citizen Badly Wanted by His Sister at That Place.

The police have been asked to locate James Buck and Lawrence Buck, formerly of Danville, Va. The Bucks are wanted in Danville as witnesses in a law suit in which the sister of James Buck is concerned.

The sister, Mrs. Francis H. Wilkerson, of 609 Loyal street, Danville, writes that her case depends upon the evidence of James Buck and she is anxious to locate him. Lawrence Buck is the son of James Buck. Both left Danville some time ago and failed to advise their relatives of their whereabouts.

THAT DENVER TRAIN.

Colorado Special To Arrive This Afternoon at 3 O'Clock.

The Denver special, made up of six elegant cars, will arrive this afternoon at 3 o'clock from New Orleans.

The members of the party will dine at the Kimball and resume the trip to New York at 4 o'clock. The train goes on to show at the mineral exposition the wealth of Colorado. Its trip thus far has been most eventful and at various places the most unusual demonstrations have been made over its appearance.

Quite a crowd will receive the train in Atlanta.

He Is Convalescing.

Mr. Albie W. Malone, who has been suffering with appendicitis for two weeks, is one the way to recovery. Pneumonia succeeded the surgical operation and for days Albie was in a very critical condition. His many friends will be glad to know of his progress.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

The city directory of Savannah, which is nearly completed, will show that the colored population has increased more rapidly than the whites, the increase being much larger than the compiler who prepared last year's directory expected to find. The increase is accounted for by the fact that hundreds of negroes have moved into the city from the country since the price of cotton has been reduced on many plantations, and many negroes have also deserted the islands adjacent to the city and moved to Savannah.

The Savannah Press is authority for the statement that a prominent young man in that city recently made a wager that he could eat thirty quail in thirty days. The proceedings commenced and proper arbiters were appointed. The party, well known in cotton manufacturing circles, succeeded easily in his feat; and actually consumed thirty-one quail, taking one every night in January, on the last night eating

TRODDEN
NOW;
upon our soles we're
toward everybody.
is such a success.
goods during Febru-
IT
andest Spring Stock
ing the latest styles
e and the people ap-
Sales Are Not In It
SHOES.
ossible for us to give
of the immensity of
SHOES:
.....now only $3.50
..... " 3.50
..... " 3.50
Sense, " 3.50
..... " 3.50
on..... " 3.50
e have been selling
dths A to E.
SHOES
give figures. Think
rk Soles and Winter
d $6.00.
our store. If you
this week to
Whitehall St.

lit with a thirty-five gal-
and 500 gallons of beer
rised and captured George
homas Sims and destroyed
allon still. The prisoners
re United States Commis-
Parks on Tuesday.

THE PRESIDENCY.

atch: Senator Quay is a
but he is not made of
ish presidents should be
e tactics he employs those
found successful in ele-
the white house in the
: Quay's candidacy for
e to Reed and the others
captain's desk and settle.
kes the most satisfactory
o business with the dele-
sylvania.

UCK HERE?

Citizen Badly Wanted ter at That Place.

re been asked to locate
Lawrence Buck, formerly
The Bucks are wanted
inesses in a law suit in
of James Buck is con-
Francis H. Wilkerson,
eet, Danville, writes that
upon the evidence of
she is anxious to locate
uck is the son of James
Danville some time ago
se their relatives of their

NVER TRAIN.

To Arrive This Af- at 3 O'Clock.

ial, made up of six ele-
ive this afternoon at 3
Orleans.
he party will dine at the
e the trip to New York
rain goes on to show at
tion the wealth of Col-
us far has been most
arvelous places the most
ations have been made
ill receive the train is

onvalescing.

lone, who has been suf-
icitis for two weeks, is
overy. Pneumonia suc-
operation and for days
critical condition. He
be glad to know of his

ROM GEORGIA.

ry of Savannah, which
d, will show that the
has increased more
hites, the increase be-
than the compiler who
s directory expected to
s accounted for by the
of negroes have moved
the country since the
been reduced on many
any negroes have also
s adjacent to the city
nah,
rs is authority for the
ominent young man is
nade a wager that he
ail in thirty days. The
ceed and proper arbi-
The party, well known
ning circles, succeeded
and actually consumed
ing one every night in
t night eating two for
of Roswell, has a hen
nsiderable interest and
mall, well-shaped egg.
t in but one position—
end. No matter where
once commence turn-
a position like a spin-
hen remain perfectly
oswell, transplanted a
in his yard for the
e of its flowers. His
a few of the leaves
ours. The shrub is a
le.
county are still dig-
f Line creek for a bag-
to be buried there
y and night.
es in Albany on whose
oms are to be rented
f a fortnight past are
blossom.

THE LAST SAD RITES

Impressive Funeral Services of Judge Clark Held in Macon Yesterday.

REMAINS ESCORTED BY THE BAR

Many Friends Who Loved Him in Life Honored Him in Death.

THE INTERMENT WAS IN ROSE HILL CEMETERY

Memorial Services Will Be Held in Honor of His Memory by the Atlanta Bar Association.

On the banks of the Ocmulgee the remains of Judge Richard H. Clark were tenderly laid to rest in Macon yesterday afternoon.

The funeral was largely attended and the church was filled with sorrowing friends. From Atlanta a large delegation of lawyers and friends went down. The train was met in Macon by an escort from the bar of that city.

The services were conducted from St. Paul's Episcopal church by Rector H. O. Judd. The interment was in Rose Hill cemetery, on the banks of the Ocmulgee. Beside the graves of his friends and contemporaries of earlier days, the remains of Judge Clark were placed by loving hands. Upon the newly-made mound beautiful floral tributes were laid and many silent tears fell on the grave of the man whom all loved in life and honored in death.

The remains left Atlanta yesterday morning at 8 o'clock in a special car which was tendered the bar by the Southern railway. With the remains the committee of thirty-five appointed from the Atlanta Bar Association went, and many friends and attorneys of the city accompanied the funeral party.

The pallbearers met at the Markham and the casket was placed in the special car, which was standing on the track near the entrance to the shed. The car carried many flowers which had been placed on the casket the day before. Some of the most beautiful floral emblems ever seen in the city were sent to the Markham during the day that the body lay in state.

The Atlanta Bar Association will hold suitable and fitting memorial services in honor of the memory of their departed brother. The services will be held in the superior courtroom and the public has been invited. A committee, which was appointed Saturday morning, will prepare resolutions and a number of attorneys will make addresses. The day on which the services will be held has not been decided upon.

Exercises in Macon.

Macon, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)The remains of the late Judge Richard H. Clark reached Macon this morning at half-past 11 o'clock via the Southern railway, and were met at the depot by the committee of arrangements and the honorary escort of twenty from the Macon bar, and a large assembly of other citizens. The committee of arrangements consisted of Judge John L. Hardeman, chairman, and Messrs. A. H. Hall and Robert Hodges. The honorary escort consisted of Judge W. H. Felton, Judge A. L. Miller, Judge C. C. Kibbee, Judge John P. Ross, Judge W. D. Pottinghom, Solicitor General Lane, Messrs. J. W. Preston, Dupont Guerry, Marion Erwin, N. E. Harris, Washington Dessau, B. M. Davis, W. B. Hill, M. R. Freeman, J. L. Gerdine, Roland Ellis, W. M. Connor, Blanton Winship, M. G. Bayne, I. L. Harris.

The remains were accompanied from Atlanta by about forty members of the bar of that city. The Atlanta delegation rode in a special car tendered by the Southern. The pallbearers were Messrs. Charley Hill, John T. Pendleton, Reuben Arnold, T. A. Hammond, L. Z. Rosser, George Scoville, W. C. Glenn, W. H. Hulsey. The committee of arrangements and the honorary escort from Atlanta were quite large. Among some of these were General Clement A. Evans, ex-Chief Justice Logan Bleckley, Justice Atkinson, of the supreme court; Judge Lumpkin, of the superior court; Judges H. M. Reid, Howard Van Epps, James K. Hines, Solicitor General John Candler, Solicitor L. W. Thomas, Clerk of the Supreme Court Z. D. Harrison, Mayor Porter King, Judge Marshal J. Clarke, R. T. Dorsey, Ben H. Hill, W. D. Ellis, W. T. Kimsey, of Jonesboro, and others.

Judge J. H. Lumpkin, of the Atlanta superior court, was in St. Augustine, Fla., when he received telegraphic information of the death of Judge Clark. He immediately left for Macon, reaching here last night, so he could meet the remains of Judge Clark this morning and attend the funeral. Judge Lumpkin did not intend returning from his Florida trip so early, but he cut his visit short in order that he might come to Macon to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the dead jurist.

Accompanying the remains from Atlanta were many beautiful floral tributes. Some of the designs were elaborate. The offering from the Atlanta bar was in the shape of a large horse shoe with a seven-pointed star in the center.

The handsome casket containing the body of the deceased was placed in the hearse of Undertaker Wood, and the Atlanta delegation and many others then entered carriages that were in readiness, and the funeral procession proceeded to St. Paul's Episcopal church, where the Macon bar, in a body, Judge Emory Speer, of the United States court, and a large congregation of mourners were awaiting the arrival of the cortege. The corpse was met at the door of the church by Rev. H. O. Judd, rector, and proceeded before the body to the chancel. The floral tribute from the Atlanta bar and other emblems were placed in front of the chancel, near where the casket rested. The pews on one side of the church had been reserved for the Atlanta delegation and the Macon bar.

The members of Judge Clark's own family, who were present, were his daughter, Miss Alice Clark, of Macon, and his son, Mr. Richard H. Clark, Jr., who arrived in the city this morning from Alabama. Judge Clark's other daughter, Miss Hattie, could not be present, as she is an invalid and has been confined to her bed at her home in Macon for some time. A number of other relatives and a vast concourse of friends were in attendance. The services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal church because the two daughters of the deceased are communicants of this church. Judge Clark was a Methodist, like his brother, the late Rev. Dr. J. O. A. Clark, the celebrated divine and distinguished author.

The funeral services were impressively conducted by Rector Judd according to the ritual of the Episcopal church. No eulogistic remarks were made over the remains, this being the practice of the church. Mrs. Ed Schofield sang exquisitely the hymns, "Asleep in Jesus," and "Lead Kindly Light."

A large procession followed the remains to Rose Hill cemetery, where they were laid to their final earthly rest near the graves of so many of Judge Clark's distinguished cotemporaries, eminent and beloved men, who, like he, illustrated the nobility, character, manhood, patriotism and intellect of Georgia.

The Atlanta delegation left Macon this afternoon at 4:45 in the Southern's special car for home.

A VETERAN OF TWO WARS.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOHN N. PERKINS IN ROME.

A Wound He Received at the Battle of Murfreesboro Caused His Death—Rome News.

Rome, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—The death of Captain John N. Perkins last night removed one of the most remarkable figures in Rome.

Ever since the beginning of the war in 1861 he had made his home in Rome and was one of the best known men in the city. He had been in failing health for some time, the trouble being aneurism of the heart caused by a wound received at the battle of Murfreesboro, while leading a charge as adjutant of the First Georgia cavalry.

Captain Perkins was also a Mexican veteran.

He leaves four sons, Lieutenant C. Marrast Perkins, of the First Marine corps, stationed at Mare Island, Cal.; Nick Perkins, a talented artist of Roanoke, Va.; Walter Perkins, of the O'Neill Manufacturing Company, this city, and John Perkins, who is also in business here. There are three daughters, Mrs. W. L. Hume, Miss Annie Perkins, an accomplished teacher in the public schools, and Miss Katie Perkins, whose pictures have been highly praised by connoisseurs.

A Leading Mason.

Captain Perkins was raised to the master's degree in Masonry in Montgomery, Ala., fifty years ago, and always took a great interest in the order.

Board of Education Met.

The county board of education met yesterday and examined applicants for the position of county school commissioner, made vacant by the expiration of the term of office of Rev. W. M. Bridges.

There were five applicants, Rev. W. M. Bridges, for re-election; J. D. Gwaltney, M. L. Govan, W. H. Steele and J. R. Cantrell.

The committee which is in charge of the investigation of the affairs of Rev. W. M. Bridges, the present commissioner, whose reports show a very mixed state of affairs, asked for more time, as the books and papers are in such a shape that it has been impossible to reach any definite conclusion during the past week, which has been allowed the committee for investigation.

The work is all being done with closed doors so that nobody can get at the facts in the case, but the previous reports of the expert accountant and the city board of education show a shortage of about $1,500 still due the teachers by the former and $1,500 still due the city schools from the public school fund. It will probably require two weeks to complete the investigation, and if Mr. Bridges comes out all right he will be re-elected. If not, the future action of the board of education will be to try to recover the amount. The salary attached to the office is only $600 per annum.

Regret in Rome.

The news of the death of Judge Richard H. Clark was received with sincere regret in Rome, where he had many warm personal friends and professional admirers.

"I feel like I had sustained a personal loss," remarked Judge W. M. Henry, when he heard of it. "I was never more closely drawn to a man through admiration, respect and sympathy in all my life than I was to Judge Richard H. Clark. One of the great lights of Georgia has been extinguished in his death."

The List Counted.

A little after midnight the registration lists were checked up and it was learned that 1,531 names had been registered against 1,213 in 1894, a gain of 318 votes, or a little over 25 per cent in two years.

This result was a great surprise even to those who have kept close up with the growth of the city. The increase has been almost altogether in white votes.

The election comes off March 3d, and from now until that time there will be the liveliest political contest ever experienced in Rome.

DOUGLAS REPUBLICANS.

How Reed Men Failed To Carry Their Scheme.

Douglasville, Ga., February 16.—(Special.) The republicans of Douglas county met at the court house yesterday to elect delegates to the state convention, and a scheme of the Reed forces to capture the delegation was nicely nipped in the bud. The chairman and secretary of the county committee, and the chairman of the town district committee are Reed men. They had Reed delegates appointed to the meeting yesterday. As a specimen of how these delegates were appointed, the chairman of the town district posted a notice at the court house door at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon calling a meeting for Friday night to elect delegates to the Saturday meeting, and instructed his secretary to let no McKinley men know it.

Four or five Reed men met and appointed themselves delegates. When the meeting was called to order yesterday, it was ascertained that instead of a mass meeting to elect delegates, the Reed forces had determined to send their own appointees as delegates to the state convention.

There were about 125 persons present, and they sat down on the scheme and demanded to have a voice in the matter. The Reed chairman went ahead though, and appointed a committee composed entirely of Reed men. They retired and have not yet returned.

After being out some time they sent for the chairman and took him to the committee room and, it is presumed, while there, elected their delegates, as no report ever came back from them. Seeing how the few were trying to steal the delegation, the crowd called a mass meeting, to be held last night.

This was done, and after organizing Frank James offered a resolution, which was seconded by Dock Cunningham, declaring McKinley the choice of the party in Douglas for president, and pledging the party to his support.

This resolution was unanimously carried, and delegates elected to the state convention pledged to support Colonel Buck, Ed Angier and C. C. Wimbish as delegates to the national convention. There will be two delegations from Douglas, but the McKinleyites are largely in the majority and will be seated.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Dr. John Henry.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 16.—(Special.)—Word has been received here from Bristol that Dr. John Henry, of Cincinnati, a noted hypnotist, died at the residence of Jacob L. Thomas, near Bluff City, Friday, aged sixty-five years. He had recently been lecturing on hypnotism at Richmond, Va., and had an ingrowing toe nail removed while there. Blood poisoning was the cause of his death. As a last resort the physician amputated his leg, but the shock was so great that he never rallied. Dr. Henry was known throughout the United States as an expounder of psychological science and had a number of disciples.

C. S. Christian.

Toccoa, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Mr. C. S. Christian died at his home in this city last night. His death was caused by rheumatism. Mr. Christian has been in business in Toccoa for the past four years. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral services will be held at the Methodist church this afternoon.

William C. Dillon.

Dawson, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Captain W. C. Dillon, one of the most prominent as well as wealthy citizens in this county, died here last night at 1 o'clock, after a protracted illness of several weeks with kidney trouble. He was buried here today at 3:30 o'clock. Captain Dillon was a captain in the late war. He leaves four children to mourn his death.

Still Worrying Them.

From The Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch.

That imaginary "nigger in de woodpile" is still worrying the opponents of the one convention. They insist that he is there, but as yet they have been unable to locate him.

GAVE A BANQUET.

The Macon Railroad Conductors Entertain Visiting Brethren

IN A MOST ELEGANT MANNER

Address of Mr. Garretson—Debs Attends Church—General Macon News and Gossip.

Macon, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, Grand Senior Conductor A. B. Garretson, of the National Order of Railway Conductors, delivered a highly interesting address at Morgan hall to a large, intelligent and appreciative audience. His remarks were attentively listened to and made a deep impression. He is a strong and attractive speaker, and his address this afternoon stamped him in the estimation of the people of this community as an original and deep thinker, and an orator of much eloquence and power. His visit to Macon has accomplished much good. This was his first official visitation to the Macon division, and the members have enjoyed his presence and will profit by his advice.

A Brilliant Banquet.

A popular theme with the conductors today is the elegant banquet that was given last night by the Macon division in honor of Grand Senior Coductor Garretson. It was served at the Brown house at 10 o'clock, in Manager Allen's best style. The menu was undoubtedly one of the most elaborate, tempting and richest ever furnished on a similar occasion. It consisted of many courses of rare wines and delightful viands. The table decorations and in fact all the appointments were beautiful and attractive. At the head of the table sat Grand Senior Conductor Garretson. On his right was Chief Conductor Kendrick and on his left was Secretary Staley, of the Macon division. There were about fifty Macon conductors present. Among the visiting conductors were:

J. W. Humphries, of Atlanta; Grand Junior Conductor R. P. Dodge, of Atlanta; J. W. Evans, of Atlanta; G. W. Thacker, Cedartown; Julius Bacot, Savannah; E. T. Miller, Augusta; E. L. Guerry, Americus; Wilson Buttenham, Columbus. The officers of the Macon division present were: A. N. Kendrick, chief conductor; C. P. King, assistant chief conductor; A. W. Staley, secretary and treasurer; L. T. Anderson, senior conductor; J. H. Hunnicutt, junior conductor; R. T. Smith, inside guard; N. C. Jordan, outside guard.

Mr. John T. Boifeuillet was toastmaster.

Speeches were made by A. B. Garretson, J. W. Humphries, J. H. Hall, R. P. Dodge, W. C. Davis, G. W. Thacker, Jules Bacot, G. W. Evans, E. T. Miller, Trainmaster Begg, of the Southern, Trainmaster Brunner, of the Central, A. N. Staley, A. N. Kendrick, Jr., and Hunsaker, of the Macon division, and others. One of the best speeches of the evening was made by City Editor Bob Smith, of The Telegraph. His remarks were enthusiastically received and loudly applauded. The festivities lasted several hours.

Eugene Debs at Church.

This morning President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, attended church at Jones chapel, in South Macon. The congregation took much interest in the presence of the great labor leader and were pleased at his attendance at their church.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock President Debs addressed a large audience at the Academy of Music. Seated on the stage with him were a number of well known citizens. President Debs delivered an able, clear-cut and interesting address. He was attentively listened to and was frequently applauded. His remarks were conservative and in line with his addresses recently delivered in Atlanta. This afternoon the great Pullman strike was discussed in detail. His speech at the Academy of Music was delevered to the general public. He spoke tonight, however, exclusively to railroad men. The speaking tonight was held at Morgan's hall. Debs has been greeted with large audiences at all of his addresses in Macon.

Miss Clark Elected.

At a meeting of the board of public school education yesterday afternoon Miss Lella Clark was elected supernumerary at the Gresham High school. There has not been a supernumerary before at this institution and the election became specially necessary at this time, owing to the severe and continued illness of Miss Kate Gilbert, a popular teacher at the Gresham High school. The position of supernumerary at the Gresham High school will now be permanent. Miss Clark is an accomplished young lady. She is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John A. Clark and a niece of the late Judge Richard Clark.

Legal Matters.

The grand jury of Bibb superior court will probably conclude their labors tomorrow, make their presentments and adjourn.

There will be no session of the superior court this week as the Macon bar will be in attendance on the supreme court. The Macon circuit will be taken up tomorrow.

The criminal docket in Bibb superior court will be called next week.

Prominent Persons.

State Senator Bussey, of Cuthbert, and private secretary of United States Senator Bacon, passed through Macon this morning from Washington city en route home on important business, where he will remain until next Saturday. Mr. Bussey is looking well and bears every indication that Washington city life agrees with him. Mr. Bussey says Senator Bacon is being deluged with letters from all parts of Georgia and the United States congratulating him on his recent silver speech in the senate. The speech seems to have struck the keynote. Senator Bacon was fortunate in the selection of a private secretary. Mr. Bussey is popular throughout Georgia and is an intelligent and genial gentleman. As a stenographer he is simply inimitable. He has an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes.

Hon. E. R. Jones, of Albany, was in the city a short while today. He was en route home from Atlanta, where he has been testifying in the contract lease investigation. Ed Jones has represented Dougherty in the house for two successive terms. He is a fine lawyer and an eloquent speaker, and makes a splendid all round legislator. In the house he was influential and popular.

Sunday in Macon.

Tonight at Christ Episcopal church services were held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. An eloquent and interesting sermon was preached by Rev. Dudley Powers, of Montgomery, formerly rector of St. Paul's church at Macon. This morning Rev. Mr. Powers preached at St. Paul's church.

This afternoon very interesting services were held at the Young Men's Christian Association. President Rowe, of Wesleyan Female college, delivered an address. Singing was rendered by young ladies of the college and the teachers of the music departments.

Hon. J. H. Davis, of West Virginia, delivered a temperance lecture this evening at the East Macon Methodist church.

Rev. J. L. White has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to preach this morning at the First Baptist church.

Special and interesting services were held at Mulberry Street Methodist church this morning and tonight. A special feature of the night service was the singing of the offertory by Mrs. Clifford Williams.

Going to Chicago.

Mr. George A. Smith will leave tomorrow for Chicago to attend the exposition convention. He goes as the representative of the city of Macon, having been appointed a delegate by the mayor, and council agreeing to pay his expenses. Mr. Smith will make a splendid representative as he is a good talker and an energetic worker.

Fannin for McKinley.

Blue Ridge, Ga., February 16.—(Special.) The republicans of Fannin county met here Saturday and selected Boon Crawford and R. P. Woody delegates to the state convention and T. J. Wilson and J. V. Smith to the district convention.

All of the delegates are ardent McKinley men.

Georgia Sets the Pace.

From The Florida Times-Union.

Georgia is making a magnificent bid for immigration, and in all probability will have a hundred thousand new settlers before the year is over. Florida should do the same. She is neglecting a golden opportunity.

LAST WORDS OF KEENER.

MADE WHILE ON THE SCAFFOLD LAST FRIDAY.

Says Love Was the Cause of His Misfortune—Nobody To Blame but Himself.

Clayton, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—The following is the full statement of W. S. Keener, made Friday while on the gallows:

"My time has come to die, and I want to tell you all I can remember. Love caused all my misfortunes.

"I don't know how long I was on the roadside waiting for the girls to come along. I don't remember seeing Leona at all. I recollect Laura holloaing at me and Arizona throwing up her hands, but can't remember what she said.

"Nobody was to blame for the killing but me. God knows my sister did not advise me that way. I saw John, but don't remember his having a gun.

"None of it seems right to me now. While I was in Gainesville jail, I once tried to find the jail door, but could not and fell down while searching for it. Somehow I could not see the danger I was in. It never seemed like I would be hung. Sheriff Monday's folks at Gainesville are fine people, and treated me kindly, and said I never gave them any trouble. While I was there I lay in the bed and read my Testament most all the time.

"I am satisfied to go as the people want me to. Somehow I don't dread it much. I look up to God for help. I cannot talk much. I would be better satisfied if I could express my feelings. I want Billy Keener, Mary and Jeff, Sam and Mart Beck to take care of me. They have been very kind to me. Billy, Mary will tell you something, I can't. I reckon I have led a bad, troublesome life, but I have nothing against anybody. I hope I will meet mother in heaven. I don't dread it. I am willing to go. I want to be buried by mother.

"Are all these my kin folks in here? I see some I don't know."

The sheriff said: "I think they are all your relatives."

"All of you be good, and don't get in jail. I wish I could tell you my feelings. It won't be long until I'll cross over. I have nothing more to say, Mr. Sears, if you want to sing and pray."

After prayer all relatives and friends shook hands and told him good-by.

Keener seemed completely resigned to his fate. His composure was wonderful amidst the tears and exclamations of his grief-stricken relatives. Sheriff Dodkins and guards maintained the best of order throughout the entire day, and there was not a hitch in the whole proceedings.

A Sensational Story Denied.

Parrott, Ga., February 16.—Editor Constitution: In your daily of the 8th instant we find a special from Albany, Ga., headed: "How the Deacons of a Church Decided a Question," at this place as to caring for a preacher who had come to assist in a protracted meeting going on here at the Methodist church. The communication is a willful, malicious and slanderous falsehood. No such meeting of the stewards of the church was ever held. Your informant said the stewards held a meeting to see how the preacher should be provided for. First he said they proposed to draw straws for him, which was not agreed to; then it was proposed to raffle the minister off, etc., and "this actually happened." Your informant knew at the time he reported such (as we understand he was here during the meeting) that he was willfully misrepresenting the good people of Parrott and surrounding community and casting a reflection upon their intelligence. The people of this place are as high-toned, refined, educated, hospitable and have as much respect for religion and churches as any other community in the state.

We ask that you publish this today and set at naught the false and slanderous report that has been going the rounds in the papers in regard to the good people of this place and neighborhood.

We also ask that all papers that published such report will insert this.

Stewards, N. M. Weaver, J. J. Shippey, mayor; trustees, Dr. J. H. Williford, chairman; N. M. Weaver, R. J. Anthony.

Cuthbert's Improvements.

Cuthbert, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Felton & Lyttle, the firm that had the contracts for building Cuthbert's new waterworks system, engineer's cottage at the waterworks pumping station and the new brick city jail, having completed the work, made official tender of same to the mayor and council and were by them accepted. Very deserving complimentary resolutions were adopted by the council. Those in a position to judge say that Cuthbert has the most extensive and best equipped system of waterworks for any city its size in the south. The new city jail is a model of convenience and well equipped. Few cities in Georgia have any better. Mr. M. F. Sullivan, of Atlanta, engineer in charge and superintendent of construction of above work for the city, performed his duties faithfully and efficiently and the council expresses its appreciation in highly complimentary resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Funeral of Mrs. Usher.

Covington, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—The burial of Mrs. Fannie Usher, nee Colbert, took place here today. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. White and Dr. Morgan Callaway, at her late residence, and were attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. She was laid to rest by the side of her husband, Colonel Robert O. Usher. Her surviving children are Mrs. J. P. Henderson, Mrs. Fannie Metcalf and Robert O. Usher. She was a sister of Mrs. Judge J. J. Floyd, of Decatur, Ga.; seventy-four years of age, and was one of the oldest, most prominent and best-loved residents of Covington.

A true Christian, with a warm, loving heart, many beautiful traits of character and a kind word for all, she wielded a wide influence for good, and her loss will be deplored by a large circle of friends, both here and elsewhere.

Denounced Council's Action.

Savannah, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Rev. A. M. Williams, at Wesley Monumental church, tonight denounced the recent action of the council in reducing the license on poolrooms from $2,000 to $500. A notice of the sermon had been published and it attracted not only church people, but many who interest themselves in such institutions, and almost all of the gamblers in the city were present. He considered the action as legalizing the worst form of gambling.

His Own Successor.

Morganton, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—The county board of education held their meeting here yesterday to elect a commissioner. The board appointed Professor J. M. Clements, Jr., of Mineral Bluff High school to conduct the examination. There were several applicants for commissioner. The election resulted in the election of Professor Adam Davenport his own successor. Professor Davenport has been commissioner for the last sixteen years and has the esteem of every teacher in the county.

Entertainment at Morganton.

Morganton, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—St. Valentine's day in Morganton was celebrated by a pleasant and successful entertainment given by the members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Quite a crowd of people were present and a most enjoyable time was spent. A neat sum of money was realized by the society from their entertainment. Another entertainment will be given Friday evening, February 28th.

Randolph's School Commissioner.

Cuthbert, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Dr. W. S. Dudley was unanimously re-elected county school commissioner by the board of education yesterday. There was no other applicant.

How They Arranged It.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 16.—(Special.)—At a meeting at Scottsboro yesterday evening the populist and republicans executive committees of Jackson county, met and effected a fusion. They called a delegate convention to meet April 6th, at Scottsboro. The arrangement is that the republicans get the shrievalty and the populists two seats in the legislature.

ESTABLISHED 1870
HAWKES
MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN
SPECIAL STYLES OF SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES MADE TO ORDER
LENS GRINDING AND OCULISTS PERSCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY
GLASSES AND SPECTACLES REPAIRED
12 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA GA.

ON TO CHICAGO.

The Cotton Exposition To Be Organized This Week in the Windy City.

ATLANTA SENDS A DELEGATION

All the Cities of the South and West To Be Represented at the Meeting Next Wednesday.

Ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock and Mr. Charles A. Collier left yesterday morning for Chicago to be present as the delegates from Atlanta at the meeting of the Chicago citizens in the interest of the cotton exposition, which is to be held in the Windy City on the 19th.

The Atlanta delegation was joined by a large delegation from Augusta, which was headed by Senator Walsh. Other cities were represented in a party which passed through Atlanta on the early morning trains.

Captain A. J. West, Major McCollum, E. C. Peters, T. B. Payne, James Banks and Joe F. Gatins, who compose the remainder of the committee which has been appointed to represent Atlanta, will probably leave early this week for Chicago and will join those who departed yesterday.

All the cities of the south and west will be represented at the meeting, which is to be held next Wednesday in Chicago. The Chicago and Cotton States exposition will probably be held in August and will continue until the last of October. The organization of the exposition has grown out of the trip which was made to the Atlanta exposition by the Chicago delegation last fall. It was seen at that time that the products of the west and the products of the south could be easily and advantageously interchanged and it was then decided that an organization, which would in a measure bind the two sections together commercially, would be made.

The exposition, which may be said to be a southern exposition held in Chicago, is for the purpose of showing the people of the north and west the great natural resources and industrial advantages of the southland without their having to come to the land of Dixie, but will see the advantages which the south holds out to them in one of the great cities on their western soil. Along with this object is another, and that is to cultivate more friendly and business relations between the south and the west, Chicago being the proper distributing center of 80 per cent of the southern products. The local committee is composed of the following prominent Chicagoans: William A. Giles, chairman; Malcolm McNeill, secretary; General Charles Fitzsimmons, Captain A. L. Bell, George M. McKenzie, Colonel Henry L. Turner, David K. Hill, Robert L. Henry and Ramsey H. Stewart.

The idea is to hold the exposition from August 13th to the end of October. The opening is to be on a large scale, and will be quite a military affair, as the military men of the Lake City desire to return the compliments of their southern soldier friends for the handsome way they were treated during their trip through the south last November. It is expected to have all the military from all the southern states; and the fare will be at the remarkable rate of $10 for the round trip to Chicago. The soldier boys are to travel in Pullman tourist sleepers as the Chicago military did when here last fall. The military programme has been received here and is as follows:

Thursday, August 13, 2:00 p. m., formal opening of the exposition, assisted by southern troops, each under the command of its own governor.

8:00 p. m.—Grand reception and ball to be given the visiting troops by Chicago troops at armories of First and Second regiments and Battery D.

Friday, August 14, 2:00 p. m., military field day, one-half the troops at South park, under escort of the First regiment; one-half at Garfield park, under escort of the Second regiment.

8:00 p. m.—Receptions, theater parties, lake excursions, etc.

Saturday, August 15, 2:00 p. m., grand street parade; regular troops from Fort Sheridan and 5,000 visiting southern troops. Parade from lake front to Lincoln park, passing in review in front of the statue of General Grant, before distinguished and military guests, governors of states, etc.; 25,000 bicycle riders will also take part in the parade on that day.

SPALDING'S REGISTRARS

Appointed by Judge Beck—Personal Mention.

Griffin, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Judge Marcus Beck has passed an order appointing M. O. Bowdoin and S. M. Wayman registrars for Spalding county, in place of George C. Stewart and C. S. Shattuc, both of whom have removed from the county. In this action Judge Beck has shown the same good judgment as in appointing the original board, which gave satisfaction in every respect. Messrs. Bowdoin and Wayman are two of the county's best citizens and are well qualified by education and training for the places to which they have been appointed.

G. W. Saxon, a brick mason who lives here, had the misfortune to get his leg broken yesterday while working on the Central railroad near Newnan. From what could be learned he was riding on a handcar loaded with brick and fell off, the car passing over his leg and breaking it just below the knee. He was brought to Griffin last night and at last accounts was resting easily. It is thought that amputation will not be necessary.

The Sherwood concert company delighted a large audience at the Olympic last night with a magnificent concert. It is not often that the people of Griffin have the opportunity of listening to such high class artists as W. H. Sherwood and his troupe, unless they go away from home. Every score was a musical gem exceedingly well rendered, while the third act of Gunod's "Faust" could not fail to please the most fastidious critic.

Professor J. O. A. Miller, who has served this county as school commissioner for a number of years, was re-elected yesterday to succeed himself for another term.

Colonel J. M. Kell, of Sunny Side, came to Griffin this morning for the first time since he was stricken with paralysis some months ago.

Professor William E. Hall lectured this afternoon at the Olympic to a crowded house. He will lecture again tomorrow night on a differenet subject.

Genial Clarence Brantley, of The Monroe Advertiser, spent yesterday in the city on business.

Howell Peeples, of Atlanta, spent yesterday in Griffin on railroad business.

Dublin, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—A beautiful entertainment was given last Thursday night at the residence of Councilman N. B. Baum, in honor of Miss Dena Kohn, of Orangeburg, S. C. Miss Kohn is a charming young woman of rare accomplishments and culture. Near midnight a bounteous collation was served, to which all did justice. Singing was indulged in. Colonel Ned Blackshear, the popular clerk of the city court, assisted by Mr. S. C. McKenzie, of Augusta, furnished instrumental and vocal music. Among those present were: F. C. Black with Miss Miss Mamie Smith, John Baum with Miss Nannie Smith, J. M. Hester with Miss Dena Kohn, F. M. Scarborough with Miss Dena Baum, Mrs. J. A. Peacock, Mayor J. B. Sanders and others.

Miss Sallie Smith, one of Washington county's most beautiful and charming young ladies, is visiting the Misses Prince, on Jefferson street.

Miss Ormie Beacham, a cultured and highly respected young lady of Candor, left yesterday morning for Thomasville, where she goes to finish her studies preparatory to graduating.

The Misses Gibson, of Flovilla, after spending several weeks with their aunts, Mrs. Dr. Sharpe and Miss Clyde McCord, returned home.

Miss Mary Weaver, of Greensboro, Ga., has returned home after spending some time in the family of ex-Mayor F. G. Corker.

SEVERAL SHOOTING SCRAPES.

Savannah Negroes Made Things Lively Yesterday.

Savannah, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Savannah negroes had a day of crime today, as a result of which two or three of them will likely be dead before morning.

Henry Williams had his skull crushed in by a blow from a bludgeon in the hands of an unknown party, early this morning. The motive was robbery. He will die.

At Sackville, about five miles out, last night about 12 o'clock, in a row over a girl, Harris Ellis was shot by Pink Williams. Ellis is expected to die. Two other negroes were badly wounded in the fracas.

Glen Gibbons, colored, was shot in the back, in West Savannah, last night by an unknown white man. Gibbons is now in a dying condition.

Charles Ball, colored, who was shot by an unknown party with a load of buckshot, on Friday, while he was running from a policeman, died today.

Strangely enough not one of the assailants in any of these fracases has been arrested.

FIRE AT DE SOTO.

Storehouse Burned—Yesterday's News from Americus.

Americus, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—The large storehouse occupied by John Morris, together with its contents, was burned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the town of DeSoto, near Americus. The building was a new one and recently purchased by S. Morris, of this city. The town is without fire protection and the building and contents a total loss. The stock was valued at $4,000, while the insurance on the stock and building was $3,000. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

At a meeting of the board of education of Sumter county today, W. S. Moore, county school commissioner, was re-elected to that position, which he has filled most acceptably for six years. There are sixty-five public schools in Sumter county and under the management of Commissioner Moore all are in good control and are largely attended.

The Bank of Commerce today leased for five years the large room in the Windsor hotel block, adjoining the present banking house, and will make a change of base shortly. The new quarters will be elegantly fitted up and when occupied will be one of the best arranged banking houses in the city.

Colonel DeLacy Will Run.

Eastman, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Judge D. M. Roberts is positively out of the race for judge of the Oconee judicial circuit and he wants his friends to so understand it. This does not mean that there will be no candidate for the office before the next legislature. On the contrary, all the lawyers in Eastman and a large number from different counties in the circuit have urged Hon. John F. DeLacy to make the race and he has consented to do so. Colonel DeLacy is indorsed already by a majority of the bar and is considered the most available man. It is not supposed that there will be any opposition, but whether there is or not the lawyers here are determined on supporting their popular and capable townsman.

A Tailless Calf.

Richardson, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—One of the greatest freaks of nature made its appearance at Mr. Tom Tucker's place in the form of a calf without a tail. It is a fine little animal, but it is a great curiosity.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

J. A. Dalton, of Bartow, Fla., tells a thrilling story of a battle with alligators. Dalton's partner, J. B. Lovering, drove a wagon, to which two horses were attached, into Lake Winterset, to fill some barrels with water. While Lovering was at work the horses began to scream in mortal agony, and he realized that they were being attack by alligators. The horses plunged violently, but soon fell down, their legs having been broken. When the horses fell the 'gators rose and began to tear the bodies of the animals. Lovering had a Winchester and began firing at the 'gators, hoping to drive them away. The shots, however, increased the anger of the saurians, and they made a rush for the wagon, and overturned it. Lovering, holding to the rifle, fell into the water near a big 'gator, which immediately made for the man. As the 'gator came Lovering thrust the rifle into his mouth and fired the bullet inflicting a mortal wound. In its death agony the saurian swung its tail and knocked Lovering out of the water and onto the bench, twenty feet away. At this juncture Dalton arrived, and drove the 'gators away, as the 'gators were again rushing for him. Assistance was procured and the horses and wagon pulled out. The horses were dead, having been horribly mangled by the 'gators. It is thought Lovering drove

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year.....$8 00
The Daily (without Sunday) per year.. 6 00
The Sunday Edition (20 to 36 pages).... 2 00
The Weekly..... 1 00

Postage paid to any address.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS. and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where To Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COL.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

Short Time Rates in the City.

The Daily (without Sunday) 12 cents per week; 50 cents per month.

The Daily (with Sunday) 16 cents per week; 67 cents per month. Delivered to any address by carrier.

Traveling Agents.

Messrs. William Kersh, W. F. Woodliffe, L. B. Wilcox and G. W. Woodliffe are the only authorized agents of The Constitution. Pay no others.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., February 17, 1896.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are only four men in the field to receive money for The Constitution—the Messrs. Woodliffe and Messrs. Kersh and Wilcox. All others are imposters and should be treated as such. Pay them no money, as their receipts are not worth the paper they are written on.

In the city our collectors are Messrs. A. M. Erwin, B. B. Hay and G. W. Tasker.

Milledgeville, January 30.—Editor Constitution: I am for 16 to 1.
For one convention.
For The Constitution
And in a word
For everything that is right.
M. R. BELL.

An Object Lesson.

Here is a little statement prepared by The New York Tribune to show the necessity of more tariff. It is intended to be an admonition to farmers that if they want better prices, they must support a higher tariff:

	In four years, 1889-93. Number.	Av. value.
Horses	Inc. 18.6	Dec. 14.8
Mules	Inc. 3.2	Dec. 11.1
Milch cows	Inc. 7.4	Dec. 9.2
Other cattle	Inc. 2.6	Dec. 10.6
Swine	Dec. 8.3	Inc. 10.7
Sheep	Inc. 10.9	Inc. 24.8
	In three years, 1893-6. Number.	Av. value.
Horses	Dec. 6.6	Dec. 46.0
Mules	Dec. 2.2	Dec. 43.0
Milch cows	Dec. 1.8	Inc. 3.8
Other cattle	Dec. 10.8	Inc. 4.0
Swine	Dec. 7.1	Dec. 32.8
Sheep	Dec. 19.9	Dec. 36.1

The truth of the matter is that we have fewer importations of horses and farm stock than ever. The market has been ruined by low prices. In the case of horses and mules the decrease of prices occasioned by the single gold standard was helped by the substitution of electricity for horse power on the various street car lines of the country. But in the other cases we may behold the work of the single gold standard.

The buying capacity of the country has been reduced one-half.

A Few Facts.

A common complaint is put in shape by one of the partners of the Chicago house of Marshall Field & Co. He says that "the trouble with this country is that too many goods are imported," and he goes on to remark that 25 per cent of all the goods sold by his firm last year were "manufactured abroad." He thinks that this is the cause of the dislocation of our financial system and the real reason why gold is exported.

It is natural perhaps that the ideas of men who are engaged in business should be confined to a very limited horizon. To them their business is the world and they have neither time nor inclination to go beyond it. Yet those who propose to discuss large questions must necessarily approach them with large views, and extended information.

The point that the member of the Chicago firm is trying to make is that we are importing more goods than we are able to pay for; that this causes a drain on the gold reserve, necessitating an increase of the public debt. And yet nothing could be sillier or farther from the truth that such reasoning. The importations of foreign goods, large or small, are made by comparatively a few men or firms, and these men know perfectly well whether they are able to pay for what they order. The importations of foreign goods are in the nature of individual transactions.

Taking a national view of these transactions, we do not import too many foreign goods if we are able to pay for them. Our paying power is based on our productive power. In the end, all the debts of the people are paid by what the people produce. Only by producing something that is marketable can they command money to pay their debt, and settle their balances.

The plain fact is that we are importing no greater quantity of foreign goods in proportion to the increase of our population and our productive ability than we imported in 1892; and our exports have increased in like, if not in greater, proportion.

But here comes the rub that the average business man seems loath to recognize. Our ability to pay our debts abroad depends not only on what we produce, but on the price that our products command in the markets. Take, for instance, some facts of recent history. From 1873 to 1895 the quantity of our exports have trebled and yet the total increase in the compensation has been only a little more than one-half, owing to the tremendous fall in prices occasioned by the demonetization of silver. We exported last year more products than ever before, but owing to the low prices and our constantly increasing foreign debt, occasioned by depending on foreign capital, we were compelled to export gold in order to pay interest charges.

In other words, by the demonetization of silver we have robbed our own producers of more than one-half the money they would have otherwise received for their commodities for the benefit of foreign buyers, and have thus reduced by more than one-half the ability of the people to purchase American made goods. The American manufacturers are demanding a higher tariff to prevent the sale of foreign goods in a market which they themselves have aided to destroy.

It is true that a few of our manufacturers, notably those in Pennsylvania, have had their eyes opened to the facts of the situation, but it is still true that the manufacturers of the northeast remain devoted to the single gold standard, which, by cutting prices and values in two, has practically destroyed the home market. Some of the manufacturers on the Pacific coast have carried their plants to Japan, but manufacturers in the east are not so happily situated. They still imagine that the British gold standard will bring good times and good prices; but the probability is that coming events will tear a wide rent in the veil of their ignorance, thick as it is.

Why do the eastern manufacturers appeal to congress to keep foreign goods out of a market where the buying capacity of the people has been destroyed? They might raise their tariff duties mountain high, but their home market would remain dead because the ability of the people to buy has been destroyed.

Business men seem to be as blind in this business as manufacturers. How can trade and business be good when the people lack the ability to buy? How can times be prosperous when those who have money are afraid to invest it in anything but gilt-edge bonds and usurious loans? Does any business man of average intelligence suppose that there would have been such active demand for government bonds recently if times were prosperous—if low prices had not closed the field of investment?

An Infamous Law.

The New Yorkers are beginning to feel the results of their compulsory education law, and if the statute is not repealed there will be trouble.

Mrs. Josephine Hines is a resident of Spring Valley. She is a respectable widow and has two children. Last fall one of the children was ill, and the other had to stay at home to help the mother. At times both children were too ill to leave the house.

Recently the officer who looks after truant children began to annoy Mrs. Hines. He would accept no excuse, and the other day he called at the widow's house and arrested her for not sending her children to school. He cursed the poor woman and threatened to drag her through the streets if she would not go peacefully. Mrs. Hines begged him to let her put on her cloak, but the officer seized her by the wrists and pulled her out of the house. The prisoner caught hold of the gate and the fence, but was pulled away. Then she clung to the trees on the sidewalk, and when the brutal officer succeeded in tearing her away she fell to the ground. Her captor dragged her through a large crowd to the magistrate's office, where she demanded the privilege of consulting a lawyer. This caused the judge to propose a compromise, and he offered to dismiss the case provided Mrs. Hines would send the children to school. Although the little ones had not recovered, and a physician offered to certify to their illness, their mother was frightened into giving the required pledge.

The story is almost incredible, but The New York World vouches for it. If such outrages are possible under New York's compulsory education law, it should be repealed. Fortunately, such a thing could not have occurred in this section, law or no law. In no community in the south would the people allow such barbarous treatment of an innocent woman.

Spanish American Dictators.

A recent book on Guatemala by Signor Cairano, an Italian lawyer, makes very interesting reading.

Cairano says that the population of Guatemala consists of three elements—the pure blooded Spaniards, who form 5 per cent of the whole; the half breeds, numbering 15 per cent, and the Indians, who make up the remaining 80 per cent. When Guatemala threw off the yoke of Spain in 1821, she entered into a confederation with Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and in the course of twenty years she and her sister republics fought 143 battles with one another. Then the league was dissolved. From 1842 to 1871 the government was in the hands of the pure-blooded whites, who maintained order and made some progress in civilization. In 1871 the half breeds overthrew the whites and placed in power the mongrel race, which still rules the country. The leader of this race was Rufino Barrios, who made himself president. He oppressed his people until he was killed in 1885 in a fight with the Salvadorians.

This man was a human tiger, worse than the wickedest Roman or Turkish despot. He went to work to wipe out the native whites, who were the only hope of the country. He threw vast numbers of them into filthy prisons, where they were daily given fifty or one hundred lashes, until they died or were mutilated for life, or forced to confess to imaginary plots. For his afternoon amusement he caused many of his enemies to be publicly shot on the grand plaza, killing seventeen persons in three days. Nor was this all. He took the wives and daughters of his opponents and exposed them naked in cages, where the populace could see them. He reduced the Indian population to serfdom, and he was so ferocious that he was nicknamed "the panther of San Marcos."

When the tyrant was killed his nephew, Reina Barrios, who was leading a dissolute life in this country, was called back, in 1892, to govern Guatemala. In a review of Cairano's book, The New York Evening Post says of the present Barrios:

He makes and breaks the law at will; he controls taxation; he grants and revokes concessions to monopolies; he sets aside the decisions of courts. Every department of government, the judiciary, the bureaus of administration and police, are but organized blackmailing agencies; but the suitor who would be sure of satisfaction must bargain with the president himself. What a contemptible creature the president is, with his mixture of braggart and coward, Signor Cairano describes with vivid strokes. The spectacle of the general-in-chief of Guatemala needing a chair to mount his horse before reviewing his tatterdemalion army, would draw a smile from even the fiercest jingo.

Signor Cairano closes his book with an account of the great "public works" which President Barrios and his satellites have been engaged in for several years in the hope of luring foreign capitalists to put more millions within their grasp. They promise before 1898 to complete a railroad between the capital and Puerto Barrios, on the gulf of Mexico, which will bring the city of Guatemala within easy reach of tourists from the United States and Europe, but the line of this road has been surveyed through an almost impassable mountainous region, 150 miles across, which must not only make its construction enormously expensive (to the grief of the foreigners who are to provide the funds), but also preclude it from earning running expenses, should it ever be finished. At the capital, Guatemala, a city of 70,000 inhabitants, there is projected a park 368 hectares (about 1,000 acres) in extent, with artificial lakes, grottos and fountains, besides drives and walks, shrubberies, gardens and a race course, and connected with the town by a magnificent boulevard two miles and three-quarters long. In the city itself a grand hotel, with 300 splendid suites of rooms, a theater, baths, etc., etc., is to make the astonished millionaire tourists of the United States and Europe forget Paris and New York. The ulterior motive of these grandiose schemers is to establish a gambling hell which shall eclipse that of Monte Carlo.

But the city which it is proposed to make a dazzling pleasure resort has neither sewers nor drainage, and its only scavengers are buzzards. Typhus fever and smallpox are epidemic, and assassins and robbers make it unsafe after dark. This is the city which Barrios thinks will attract the pleasure seekers of two continents.

The two rulers described here seem to have taken for their model Francia, the dictator of Paraguay. Francia, however, was their superior. He was a man of our day, dying in 1840. The Paraguayan despot combined in his own person almost all the powers of the government. He monopolized several profitable industries and stimulated others for the benefit of the people. He compiled a code of laws, promoted education, improved the capital city and maintained peace. No foreigners who entered the country were allowed to leave without his permission, and his opponents were either shot or imprisoned. Officials and persons who tried to enrich themselves at the public expense were severely punished. He was kind to the poor, and cruel to those who opposed him. In 1819 he caused Yegros and forty others to be shot for plotting a revolution, and 300 of their followers were imprisoned. He delighted in the torture of prisoners, and this fact gave rise to the belief that he was mentally deranged. He lived a simple, isolated life and was a great admirer of Napoleon and Robespierre. His death was deplored as a public calamity, for in spite of his cruelty the people regarded him as a benefactor.

It is a relief to turn from these men of blood and iron to another Spanish-American ruler. President Diaz, of Mexico, who is about to be a candidate for a fifth term, is practically a dictator, but he is one of the fatherly sort. Mexico has never had a president who was more devoted to the interests of her people, and his record is unsullied by the slightest stain of cruelty or corruption. If the Spanish-American republics must have dictator presidents it is to be hoped that they will resemble Diaz, and not follow the examples of Francia and the Barrios family.

A Judge with Sense.

The other day when Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, was sentencing a young man, convicted of embezzlement, he imposed comparatively a light sentence, and explained his leniency by saying: "I don't want to make a criminal of you. You are too young a man."

The prisoner, it seems, had been foolish rather than vicious, and had been led to his crime more by circumstances than by any lack of moral sense. The judge very properly exercised his discretion. He decided that it would be an injury to society to impose a severe sentence, which would make a confirmed criminal of a youth who was capable of being reformed, so he sent the youngster to the house of correction instead of prison.

He is a sensible and a just judge. It is a greater benefit to society to reform a young criminal than to blast his life by one of those severe sentences which little picayune judges frequently impose, doubtless under the belief that their harshness will give them a newspaper reputation for Roman firmness and all that sort of rubbish.

We need right here in Georgia a reform in our penal system which will enable judges to separate youthful offenders from hardened felons, and give them a chance to reform.

New Trees for the South.

Chief Fernow, of the forestry division at Washington, makes some valuable suggestions in his eleventh bulletin.

The bulletin states that the south can make the cultivation of the cork oak very profitable in time. We pay about $2,000,000 a year for imported cork, and prices are steadily rising. The government distributed cork oak acorns in the south as far back as 1858, and there are now standing several cork trees in the southern states, one of them as far north as middle Georgia. A large one is standing at Mississippi City, Miss., and there are probably twenty in California. The fact that the tree will flourish in the south has been demonstrated.

The wattle tree, a native of Australia, is also recommended for cultivation. It belongs to the acacia family, and contains more tannic acid than the oak. It is propagated from seeds, which are soaked until soft in boiling water before planting. This tree will do well in warm climates.

The eucalyptus is recommended on account of its rapid growth, the value of the wood and the oil contained in the foliage. Some claim that it is an antidote for malaria.

The bamboo deserves a trial. It is not a tree but a giant grass, allied to our cane. One variety grows in Florida, where it has been known to grow a foot a day in height, and reach seventy-two feet in a single season. It is in demand for many useful and ornamental purposes. We have been wasting our forests long enough. Why not turn over a new leaf and try the trees recommended by the forestry division?

The country is still reaping the benefits of the British gold standard. Failures during the first week in February were $4,079,680, against $2,969,890 last year. This is a part of the "improvement" and "restored prosperity" that we hear so much about in the gold contraction organs. And the end is not yet.

Lower prices are still the main feature of "prosperity" under the British gold standard.

The bond sale is a soft snap for the gold brokers—so Zimmerman says.

The syndicate went to Washington the other day and made arrangements to take all the bonds that may be left on the hands of the government by those who forfeit their bids.

"What ails the democratic party?" asks The Washington Post. It is boarding and clothing too many men who have become converted to republican doctrines.

With the gold brokers doing so thrifty a business, how long before another bond issue will have to be made?

The road to "prosperity" under the single gold standard is lined with bond issues, sheriffs and receivers. So we go. Hooray for the British gold standard!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Tom Reed thinks that it would be a mighty good thing if the original settlers had established the state of Maine somewhere in the central west.

We are approaching the season when, in this country, the "office seeks the man." Already several million able-bodied citizens are preparing to hide out until the danger is over.

As a state Kansas encourages the building of railroads, but when built it proceeds to embarrass and destroy their value. Its granger laws are all against railways, and the results are that out of twenty-four companies that operate lines in the state thirteen are now in the hands of receivers, and of the rest only two have declared any dividends, and neither of these paid as much as 3 per cent. When a state begins to cultivate its best interests it will endeavor to make its railroads prosperous. There is no speedier way of destroying values in all kinds of property, present and prospective, than to destroy the values of the railroads that have quadrupled other values.

The greeting Weyler received in Havana was warm enough, but he will be still more warmly received out in the country.

The capitalist who looks upon money as a captured prisoner, never to be exchanged, released or paroled, is of no use to any community.

For over a year Canada has been busy arranging for a great world's fair. It will be officially known as the British Empire Exposition and International Display of all Nations. It will be opened in Montreal on the queen's birthday, May 24th, and will be kept open until October 12th. The exposition grounds, covering about sixty acres, are attractive in themselves, being situated at the base of Mount Royal, and forming one of the most beautiful parks in America, abounding in fine natural scenery. The buildings will be illustrative of different forms of architecture, and will include structures devoted to manufactures and liberal arts, horticultural and agricultural industries, and the fine arts, with houses for other departments, besides a palace of all nations. In these structures the promoters will try to gather all that will spread a knowledge of the products, resources and industries of the world. The list of the groups into which they will be divided will give an idea of the scope of the exposition. These are architecture and forestry, means of transport, general industry, food industries, river and sea fishery, health, machinery, lighting, industrial arts, heating, geographical section, complete furniture, means of safety, gardening, insurance, and miscellaneous. There will also be special departments, such as the art department and historical collection, the women and children's department, etc. Invitations have been sent to nearly every country, and the responses have been such as to lead to the belief that extensive exhibits will be received from the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Turkish empire, Switzerland, Australasia, Ceylon, Burmah, Cape Colony, Japan, China, Mexico, and the South and Central American republics.

Of the late Mrs. Nicholson, of The New Orleans Picayune, The Memphis Scimitar says: "Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Nicholson, then Eliza Poitevent, became widely known and appreciated for her poetical contributions to The Picayune over the nom de plume of "Pearl Rivers." Her connection with the paper brought her to a personal acquaintance with Mr. J. M. Holbrook, its proprietor, whom she subsequently married. Upon his death she assumed sole charge of The Picayune and in the course of time became the wife of Mr. George Nicholson, the business manager of the paper. Working together harmoniously in their office as in their home, they lifted a great load of debt resting upon The Picayune, and made it one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the south. She has not written much of late, but several poems from her pen published in the last five years have shown that she still retained, amid the cares of business, the graceful faculty of earlier days. Mrs. Nicholson was in no sense a "new woman." Feminine to her finger tips, but courageous as became her Huguenot blood, she was a fine type of the southern gentlewoman whose mastery of practical affairs in emergency has so often been demonstrated both under the old and new regime. From France she derived her artistic sense and the elastic temperament that enabled her to surmount new and trying obstacles without losing any part of her capacity for the enjoyment of life. From the sturdier British strain in her veins came the determined spirit that triumphed over physical weakness and knew no such word as fail."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Till Song Time.

Long time
Till song time;
But birds are on the wing,
An' when the green comes creepin'
An' violets are peepin'
Where now the snows are sleepin',
You'll hear the sweet birds sing!

Long time
Till song time;
But soon the daisy'll spring,
An' in the brightest bowers
You'll mark the days with flowers,
An' love'll rule the hours,
An' all the bells'll ring!

Weyler says he'll kill Cuba at one blow. That's the tallest blowing we ever heard of.

They do say that Will Myers was so fond of freedom he is now helping Cuba to gain hers.

Talk about freedom and happiness, what's the matter with a Georgia moonshine distillery and a fiddle.

The man who predicts the failure of the fruit crop is expected every day now, with his spring blizzard attachment.

One View of It.

Read to me life's riddle—
'Tis no game of chance:
'Tis but this: A fiddle,
And energy to dance!

The anti-American sentiment is dying out in England. Coronets without cash don't pay.

A Kentucky preacher recently used the simile of a "snowball in hell." But that kind of preaching is wrong. If ever people get the idea that there is a chance of snow there, they'll go faster than ever.

Weyler waves the red flag and Cuba the yellow fever. Which will win?

A February Note.

We're livin' in a proud land,
And we fear not Winter's rod;
For the blizzard's up in cloudland
And the violet's in the clod.

They are making merry at the expense of the nineteenth century girl, while the said girl continues to lay up cash for the support of a future husband.

This country would have plenty of money if it were not for the financiers.

Here is a novel composition from a progressive school boy:

"One day I was in the country I saw a cow and I hit her with a rock a dog bit me a sow chased me I fell out of a wagon and a bee stung me and the old cobbler flopped me I went down to the branch and I fell in and wet my pants."

There's a whole novel for you in six lines!

F. L. S.

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

BOIFEUILLET.—Hon. John T. Boifeuillet, of Macon, will be a candidate for the legislature and if elected will ask his fellow members to make him their presiding officer. Mr. Boifeuillet is an able parliamentarian and a man of presence and grace of manner. It is said he is the active opponent of Hon. Robert Hodges, of Macon, who is a candidate for the solicitorship of that circuit, and it may be that there will be a lively fight in Bibb over his return to the legislature. —Savannah Press.

TERRELL.—One of the ablest and most faithful of the statehouse officers is Attorney General Terrell. He has made a proud record in the office and will be re-elected without opposition. Joe Terrell is as big hearted as the summer days are long, and popular in every quarter of the state, and it is a safe prediction that his political life will not end when he retires from the office of attorney general. —Carnesville Tribune.

MERCER.—Jesse Mercer is being named as a congressional possibility down in his district. Mr. Mercer made a fine record in the upper house of the last general assembly. He is a young man with a political future. He will doubtless not oppose his friend, Judge Griggs, for congress, but will be in the house of the Georgia legislature next fall, and will add to his record as a brilliant legislator always active on the right side of all important measures.—Carnesville Tribune.

CANDLER.—We notice that The Constitution states the ninth congressional district would support Allen Candler in the event he is in the race for the United States senate. Allen Candler has no peer in Georgia in democracy, statemanship and loyalty to the people. The Tribune is for him for anything he wants, and if he is in the race for United States senator, it is our opinion that eleven congressional districts of this state will be found supporting him.—Carnesville Tribune.

NESBITT.—The Macon Telegraph has it down about right when it says that the man who challenges Colonel Nesbitt to a fight before a democratic state convention for commissioner of agriculture in Georgia, can depend on a hearty response with a strong probability of having his hands uncomfortably full for a while.—Albany Herald.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Albany Herald says that if the democrats of the second congressional district who favor the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1" stand together and don't commit some fool blunder that would be equivalent to political suicide, there is no more chance for the goldbugs to elect the next congressman from that district than there would be for them to dam Flint river and stop its flow with a rope of sand. The Herald adds:

"The friends of free silver in this district need not be driven to the expediency of taking a straddler, either. They can nominate and elect a man who occupies no middle ground on the money question if they only stand firm and refuse to let the enemy divide them into factions. That the sentiment of the loyal democrats of this district is overwhelmingly in favor of the restoration of silver to its place as one of the standard money metals of this country there is no doubt, and nothing but blundering stupidity on the part of the majority will make it possible for any man who favors the single gold standard policy of the present administration to procure the democratic nomination of the district. Let the friends of silver stand firm and make no compromising promises or alliance."

The Monitor, the new paper at Morgan, has not yet declared which of the candidates for congress it will support for the democratic nomination, but it has reached the point of declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and of letting it be known that it will support neither a goldbug nor a straddler. In an editorial on the currency question Editor Dozier says:

"This being our belief, we shall support that man in the congressional race who we believe can do most toward carrying us back to the good old days of yore, when the 'dollar of our daddies' was good enough and plentiful enough to jingle a music that contented and made happy our people, and being so moved, we shall not only support the best silver man in our congressional race, but also for the highest places of governor, United States senator and president."

Here is another suggestive paragraph from The Albany Herald:

"After all the 'sound money' claptrap that we have been surfeited with through the agencies of the administration, it now begins to look like nobody is champing the bits in eagerness to run as a goldbug candidate in Georgia for the United States senate. The statesmen are gradually arriving at the conclusion that this is going to be a bad year for goldbugs in Georgia."

It is said that politics in Rockdale have not as yet ripened sufficiently to permit of diagnosis. There is no doubt, however, that a few days of sunshine, a few cross roads meetings, or suggestive murmurings from the old war horses, will be sufficient to stir up a degree of interest. The people are resting until the time for active engagement.

Says The Conyers Weekly:

"Rockdale always elects good men and she has no reason to depart from the custom at this time. We may safely add that it would be difficult for a sorry man to get an office of any kind at the hands of the voters of this county."

Says The Columbus Ledger:

"In this section, the republicans, judging by their meeting here last Saturday, have not decided upon their choice, though it is known that some of the best republican politicians in the state are at work in Columbus and vicinity for McKinley."

The Waycross Journal is favorable to the candidacy of Colonel W. M. Toomer, of that city, to succeed Hon. W. G. Brantley as solicitor general of the Brunswick circuit.

The Baxley Banner contends that, although it is Appling's time to furnish the state senator from that district, a convention should be held, and Pierce and Wayne should have as much say so as Appling.

THE BOND BUSINESS.

Carroll Free Press: When the people swept the democratic party out of power in 1894 because they were not pleased with the way they were running things and put the reins of government in the hands of the republicans again, it was expected that the republicans, as soon as they got in power, would institute reforms that would restore prosperity. But with a large majority in the house and also a small majority in the senate, having complete control of the legislative department of the government, what have they done, after being in session, now going on three months? We recall nothing of importance but to carry in the house a bond bill, which was repudiated by the senate. Is prosperity to be brought back to the country by issuing more bonds? Is that the way the republicans are going to right things? If so, then farewell to the bright prospects of those who voted them in power, expecting better times by so doing. You might as well say that a man could be made prosperous by constantly planting mortgages on his property. We predict that nothing will be done by the present congress. Put that down in your book.

Sparta Ishmaelite: To succeed in running the country needlessly in debt, in time of peace, is called a "great victory" by the Cleveland worshipers. Very well. We shall see next November what the people, who have the debt to pay, will think of it.

Brunswick Times: The Savannah Press hopes there will be no need for the sale of more bonds, but The Press knows that there is no escape from it except in a change of policy.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Wednesday's Constitution presented a just and striking cartoon of the Cuban situation. Cuba, in the form of a beautiful woman, lay upon the ground. Over her stood General Weyler with one hand in her hair and the other holding a drawn sword, ready to strike. Across the narrow passage of water was the United States, in the person of Uncle Sam, struggling to go to her rescue, while Cleveland and Olney were straining every fiber and muscle to hold him back. That is an absolutely correct representation of the situation, and it is a burning shame to every man and woman in the United States. The people of this country are favorable to the cause of Cuban freedom, but the man whom they chose for president in 1892 is the champion of tyranny and absolutism, and the friendliness of the people to freedom goes for less than naught.

LaGrange Reporter: Now is the time for Uncle Sam to assert himself and compel the amenities of civilized warfare on the part of Spain. It is our national shame that, in less than one hundred miles of our southern coast, and in a country with which we hold close commercial relations, the tyranny of the middle ages is re-enacted, and non-combatants tremble not only for their safety, but for their honor and their lives. Cuba's cause is that of right and freedom, and does not differ in kind from that of our revolutionary fathers.

Savannah Press: It may be a question whether the senate resolutions come too late. But whatever their appropriateness or effect may be it is true that they represent the feelings of a large majority of the American people.

COMPLIMENTING SPEER.

Meriwether Vindicator: Hon. R. U. Hardeman, after a service of twelve years, announces that he will not be a candidate again for state treasurer. Georgia has never had a better treasurer than Bob Hardeman, one against whom the most fault finding can urge no objection. He retires with the plaudits of everybody, white and black, republican, populist and democrat. The name of Hon. W. J. Speer is suggested of Mr. Hardeman's successor. Mr. Speer has been in the treasurer's office during the long term Mr. Hardeman has held the position, is perfectly familiar with all the details of the office, is strictly honest, a first class financier and we are free to say is in every way worthy and qualified to succeed Mr. Hardeman. The state would be fortunate in turning the office over to him.

Gainesville Cracker: When it is added that through all these years Mr. Speer has been the assistant treasurer, and the right hand man and confidential friend of Treasurer Hardeman, kept the books and handled the cash a great deal of the time, had the benefit of this magnificent training, and the opportunity to become familiar with every detail of the state's finances, it goes without saying that there is not another man in the state as well qualified for this position. He is the man for place. He can give the bond, and we should not be surprised to see him receive the democratic nomination without opposition.

Brunswick Call: Assistant State Treasurer Speer, who is a candidate to succeed Treasurer Hardeman, is a competent official and has been in the financial department of the state for many years. He is faithful and efficient, and we heartily indorse him.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The impression is growing in the opinion of Ester Hook, of The Augusta Chronicle, that "Colonel Bill Speer seems to be in a fair way to be Treasurer Hardeman's political legatee."

Harmony Grove Echo: Some are of the opinion that Uncle Bob has a slight notion of offering for governor when Atkinson's term expires. If he does it will take a good man to beat him. It will take a man with a war record on him three feet long. W. J. Speer, his assistant, will run for treasurer. He is a good man and we could hardly do better.

Covington Star: Colonel Bill Speer is the very embodiment of honor, and if he is elected will prove faithful to every trust imposed in him.

DID HIMSELF NO CREDIT.

From The Albany, Ga., Herald.

Hon. H. G. Turner did himself no credit on Friday by appearing as the substitute of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, republican chairman of the ways and means committee, as the champion of the goldbugs against his colleague, Hon. C. F. Crisp, democratic leader of the house. Turner, of Georgia, as the substitute of the republican leader of the house, and occupying the time allotted to the republicans under the rules, appearing upon the floor of the house to reply to the recognized democratic leader of the house in the discussion of the currency question! Turner, of Georgia, speaking as the substitute of a Maine republican, while the republican side of the house applauds! Really, the spectacle is not a pleasing one to Georgia democrats. It is one that we never expected to see.

A Sad Spectacle.

From The Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder.

The great congressional combat came off in the house on Friday. As predicted by The Times-Recorder, Hon. Charles F. Crisp made a masterly speech in behalf of the democrats for the maintenance of bimetallism. Hon. Henry G. Turner, of Georgia, spoke for the republicans and the single gold standard. The spectacle of a Georgia congressman pleading for John Sherman's financial policy is one which should bring blushes to the cheek of every honest democrat in the state.

All Are Born Editors.

From The Telfair, Ga., Enterprise.

Every jackleg in the country thinks he knows more about running a paper than the editor of it does, and some of them couldn't write a two-line editorial correctly to save their lives.

"X" RAYS ON GEORGIA POLITICS.

The death of Judge Clark makes a vacancy which the governor will have to fill by appointment. Already several well known gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the office and the indications are that there will be no lack of available material.

Judge Clark had presided over the Stone Mountain circuit since its creation, and although he was not technically a resident of the circuit, there never was any opposition to him on that account. Fulton county is not a part of the Stone Mountain circuit, but the judge of that circuit does special service in the criminal branch of the Atlanta circuit.

It has been generally accepted as a fact that any other aspirant to the judgeship of this circuit must be a resident of one of the counties composing it and in the present vacancy, therefore, the prophets are considering nobody else.

Among those whose names are mentioned are Solicitor General John Candler, who will, it is understood, be urged for the judgeship; Judge J. M. Pace and Judge E. F. Edwards, of Newton county; Judge John J. Hunt, ex-judge of the Flint circuit, who has for some time been a resident of Clayton county, and Hon. A. G. McCalla, of Rockdale. Others will probably be considered, but these are the gentlemen most prominently mentioned so far.

"Recent events at Washington are calculated to open the eyes of a great many people in Georgia. The spectacle of a man who has for years posed as a great democratic leader going over body and breeches to the republicans and being in all intents and purposes recognized as one of them is not an edifying one to say the least, and as I remarked, will open the eyes of many people."

The speaker was a prominent democrat who lives in the eleventh congressional district. He is a man who has heretofore favored the election of Congressman Turner, but who has not gone as far as some of the congressman's constituents toward the ranks of republicanism.

"The argument which we have been using in favor of the return of Captain Turner has been mainly that in view of the strength of the republicans at Washington it was our duty to keep our best men up there," said this gentleman in commenting on the congressional developments of the day before. "Down in one part of the state we have not forgotten the experiences of radical rule and it has been our stock in trade in advocating the re-election of Congressman Turner to point out the necessity of putting forward our strongest man to fight the enemy. And now, what do we see? This same man who we have been lauding as the one man to lead the democratic hosts is hand in glove with the leading republicans and goes so far as to join them practically as one of their number in fighting his party. That cartoon which The Constitution had is one of the most striking political cartoons I have seen in recent years. The spectacle of Turner and Dingley arm in arm is not an exaggeration of the situation."

In explaining his views this gentleman went on to say that he was one of the democrats who had followed the advice of General Gordon and had favored the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act because he believed that it would be followed by silver legislation in the interest of the people. He had since followed Captain Turner, hoping that his advocacy of republican principles was not so strong as it had appeared in the silver papers. "But now," he said, "I find that it was not exaggeration. We have practical evidence of the fact of his desertion of his party. Many people in the eleventh district who have heretofore stood to him are bound to condemn that act."

For some reason or other not altogether apparent there has been a good deal of talk during the last week about the senatorial race in its different features. Perhaps it was the rumor that Captain Turner would be a candidate and would receive the support of Secretary Smith. The rumor came from Turner sources at Brunswick and for that reason was given credance, perhaps, more than it warranted. Captain Bill Humphries, of Brooks county, who is a member of the state parole board, does not believe that there is anything in this.

"I am certain," said he, "that Captain Turner does not desire to make the race again. He went into the contest before reluctantly and I do not believe that he could be persuaded to make the race again before the people. He will, however, be a candidate for re-election to congress and I do not believe that my friend Brantley or anybody else can beat him. There seems to be a sentiment throughout the district in favor of giving him this indorsement and I do not believe that Brantley could overcome him. However, I do not know how it would be two years from now."

The interesting rumor comes from south Georgia that "Bob" Mitchell, ex-president of the senate and one of the best fellows in the state, may be induced to enter the race for governor two years from now. A prominent politician from that section said: "The general impression is that all of our section of the state, or a good portion of it at least, is made up of advocates of the single gold standard. That the silver men are very strong down our way is shown by their desire, and I might say intention, to put forward Colonel Mitchell as their candidate for governor two years from now. He is a man of a strong personal following and one of the best men in our section. Everybody knows that he would make a splendid governor and he would make an excellent candidate for democracy."

In talking about candidates from the fourth congressional district almost every fellow who comes from that end of the state where candidates are plentiful has the pleasantest kind of a word to say for Gus Persons, of Talbot, and it is freely predicted that he is liable to prove a strong factor in that race.

"Just now Judge Butt is in the attitude of being the strongest opponent which Congressman Moses has," said a well known politician from below the mountain, "but there is an impression throughout the district that the judge's views on the financial question are not exactly in accord with those of the vast majority of democrats. Whether there is any warrant for this impression or not it is pretty hard to say, for the judge has been keeping decidedly mum on the question. He is doing a great deal of shaking hands, is carrying about with him a decidedly bland smile and goes off in the corners to talk with the boys, but he doesn't talk on the money question. So he has kept everybody guessing. The impression in the district is that he is not so very sweet on his chances for securing the nomination and for that reason has no intention of resigning the office which he is now filling so ably. If it were a question of personal popularity alone Judge Butt would in all probability have something like a walkover in the lower end of the district, but there are other questions this year."

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun makes the definite announcement that Captain J. W. Murphey will not be a candidate for the senate from the twenty-fourth district. It is Muscogee's time to furnish the senator and there has been a great deal of talk about Captain Murphey as the man, for his ability and his familiarity with legislative affairs would make him a splendid senator. He is out, however, in an interview in which he extends his thanks to the people who have favored his candidacy and declares that he cannot go to the senate because of business reasons. The Enquirer-Sun expresses the views of many people, not only in Muscogee, but throughout the state, when it regrets that Captain Murphey did not see his way clear to accept the public service for which his long experience in public life, familiarity with public affairs and acquaintance with public men would have well qualified him

ON GEORGIA POLITICS.

f Judge Clark makes a va-
he governor will have to fill
nt. Already several well
nen have been mentioned in
h the office and the indica-
there will be no lack of
rial.

had presided over the
in circuit since its creation.
he was not technically a
e circuit, there never was
to him on that account.
is not a part of the Stone
uit, but the judge of that
ecial service in the criminal
Atlanta circuit.
generally accepted as a fact
r aspirant to the judgeship
must be a resident of one
s composing it and in the
cy, therefore, the prophets
g nobody else.
whose names are mention-
tor General John Candler,
s understood, be urged for
Judge J. M. Pace and Judge
e, of Newton county; Judge
ex-judge of the Flint cir-
for some time been a resi-
on county, and Hon. A. G.
ockdale. Others will prob-
idered, but these are the
ost prominently mentioned

nts at Washington are cal-
n the eyes of a great many
orgia. The spectacle of a
for years posed as a great
der going over body and
e republicans and being to
nd purposes recognized as
not an edifying one to say
as I remarked, will open
any people."
was a prominent democrat
the eleventh congressional
a man who has heretofore
ection of Congressman Tur-
has not gone as far as some
sman's constituents toward
republicanism.
ent which we have been
of the return of Captain
en mainly that in view of
f the republicans at Wash-
our duty to keep our best
," said this gentleman in
the congressional develop-
day before. "Down in our
ate we have not forgotten
of radical rule and it has
in trade in advocating the
ongressman Turner to point
ty of putting forward our
to fight the enemy. And
we see? This same man
een lauding as the one man
emocratic hosts is hand in
he leading republicans and
to join them practically as
umber in fighting his party.
which The Constitution had
most striking political car-
seen in recent years. The
urner and Dingley arm in
exaggeration of the situa-

his views this gentleman
y that he was one of the
had followed the advice
don and had favored the
repeal of the purchasing
Sherman act because he be-
would be followed by silver
the interest of the people.
followed Captain Turner,
is advocacy of republican
not so strong as it had
silver papers. "But now,"
that it was not exaggera-
practical evidence of the
ersion of his party. Many
eleventh district who have
to him are bound to con-

on or other not altogether
has been a good deal of
last week about the sen-
its different features. Per-
rumor that Captain Turner
ndidate and would receive
Secretary Smith. The ru-
Turner sources at Bruns-
hat reason was given cre-
more than it warranted.
umphries, of Brooks coun-
ember of the state pardon
believe that there is any-

" said he, "that Captain
desire to make the race
into the contest before re-
do not believe that he
nded to make the race
people. He will, however,
for re-election to congress
believe that my friend
body else can beat him.
be a sentiment through-
in favor of giving him
and I do not believe that
overcome him. However,
ow it would be two years

rumor comes from south
Bob" Mitchell, ex-presi-
e and one of the best fel-
may be induced to en-
governor two years from
nt politician from that
e general impression is
ction of the state, or a
at least, is made up of
e single gold standard.
en are very strong down
by their desire, and I
n, to put forward Colo-
eir candidate for gover-
om now. He is a man
al following and one of
our section. Everybody
would make a splendid
would make an excellent
nocracy."

t candidates from the
al district almost every
from that end of the
dates are plentiful has
d of a word to say for
Talbot, and it is freely
is liable to prove a
at race.
Butt is in the attitude
ngest opponent which
s has," said a well
om below the mountain,
impression throughout
e judge's views on the
are not exactly in ac-
the vast majority of
r there is any warrant
n or not it is pretty
judge has been keep-
on the question. He is
of shaking hands, is
him a decidedly bland
in the corners to talk
he doesn't talk on the
he has kept every-
impression in the dis-
not so very sweet on
uring the nomination
has no intention of re-
hich he is now filling
s question of personal
dge Butt would in all
mething like a walk-
d of the district, but
tions this year."

quirer-Sun makes the
t that Captain J. W.
a candidate for the
nty-fourth district. It
o furnish the senator
a great deal of talk
hey as the man, for
miliarity with legis-
make him a splendid
however, in an in-
extends his thanks to
e favored his candi-
ay he cannot go to
of business reasons.
presses the views of
ly in Muscogee, but
when it regrets that
not see his way to
rvice for which his
ublic life, familiarity
nd acquaintance
re well qualified

SIGNS IN NEW YORK

Mr. J. B. Arkell Gives a Discussion of Presidential Possibilities.

PREDICTS FAILURE FOR PLATT

Says That the Wily Leader Will Fall Through in the End—Depew Will Play a Strong Hand.

The palatial Wagner car "Riva," which came in on the limited from New York about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, brought with it several prominent gentlemen who are bound ostensibly to New Orleans to attend the mardi gras, but whose mission has something of politics in it.

The car was chartered by W. J. Arkell, owner of the powerful republican weeklies, Judge and Leslie's Weekly. With him were his brother, Bartlett Arkell, editor of Leslie's Weekly; the well-known Yale athlete and golf champion, Dr. J. B. Cosby; Charles W. Price, editor of The Electrical Review; A. G. Richmond, president of the Canajoharie bank; W. H. McGuire, publisher; James B. Brady, railroad contractor, and John A. Shleicher, editor of The New York City Record.

Mr. Arkell was asked:

"How will New York stand at the St. Louis convention?"

He replied:

"Our delegation will be for Morton unless his alliance with the Platt faction becomes so obnoxious to the respectable element as to divide the party. In that event I doubt if Morton would feel like having his name mentioned."

When asked if New York was sincere in asking Morton's nomination, Mr. Arkell replied:

"Morton is looked upon as a gentleman, a fine man personally, amiable, polite and well meaning. He has filled several public places very creditably. He is, therefore, a respectable, but not a commanding figurehead. He is not a statesman and it is to his credit that he has never claimed to be one. As governor he has been useful to Mr. Platt, who bosses the republican machine in New York state, but who does not boss the republican party. As governor Mr. Morton can be useful to Platt as long as the legislature remains in session. New York would naturally be for Depew for president, but Platt wants a man whom he can handle."

Mr. Arkell was asked if Platt honestly expected to nominate Morton. Said he:

"Honestly, no leading republican in New York sincerely believes that Morton will be nominated at the convention. In the first place Platt will not control the delegation. He didn't control it at Chicago in 1888; he didn't control it at Minneapolis in 1892. After all of his talk against Harrison in 1892 nearly half of the New York delegation voted for Harrison and about a dozen of them for McKinley; Blaine got the rest. Our delegation at Chicago in 1888 and at Minneapolis in 1892 were influenced and guided not by Platt, but by Depew, and Depew will be the most potential factor at St. Louis this year so far as New York is concerned. Morton is smart enough to see this and Depew's influence is going more for Morton than anything else in our state. The voice is the voice of Platt, but the hand that does the business is the hand of Depew."

The question was asked:

"Will New York go to McKinley after Morton is dropped?"

Said Mr. Arkell:

"A part of New York is sure to go to McKinley and a part to Reed and Allison unless the delegation should decide to bring Depew forward again. Platt is maneuvering for Reed—no one doubts that. He is a cunning but short-sided politician and an able one, but the difficulty is that he is surrounded by bad advisers, constituting an element most obnoxious to the best men in the party. While his influence appears to be stronger than ever, yet it is really far from what he leads the public to believe it to be. If Governor Morton had not placed the patronage of the state at Platt's disposal, the latter's influence would have been minimized."

The party stopped in the city only a few minutes and the special car in which it was traveling was attached to the regular vestibuled train of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, which left within twenty minutes after the train from New York arrived.

FIRED AT TAYLOR.

Walter Hightower Empities His Gun at a Negro in a House.

Walter Hightower is badly wanted by the police. If arrested he will be charged with assault with intent to murder. Saturday night he went to the house of Jeff Taylor, at 158 Courtland avenue, and after opening a door pulled out a pistol and began shooting at Taylor, according to the latter.

Taylor says that he gave Hightower no cause for the latter desiring to kill him and that he does not understand the murderous assault made upon him. Hightower emptied his gun without harming anyone, his marksmanship being bad. Taylor slipped out of the house and reported the matter to the police. The latter know Hightower and hope to capture him today.

WILL MEET TONIGHT.

LABOR MEN WILL ACT ON THE PINKERTON MATTER.

A Mass Meeting of Those Opposed to the Coming of the Pinkertons Will Be Held at the Courthouse.

The working people of the city will hold a mass meeting at the courthouse at 7:30 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of taking action about the proposed establishment of a Pinkerton detective agency here.

It is probable that a resolution protesting against the Pinkertons will be offered and adopted by the meeting. The labor men are undoubtedly strenuously opposed to the proposed agency and it is likely that they will speak out their sentiments in no uncertain tone.

The meeting was called by about three hundred labor men assembled in the Federation of Trades hall, on Alabama street, last Friday night to hear the farewell address of Eugene V. Debs. Those present were asked to take action at that time, but in view of the fact that the meeing had been alled to hear Mr. Debs it was finally decided to postpone the matter and call a mass meeting. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Debs that the matter went over.

At the meeting mentioned it was moved that a demand be made on the city officials to rescind the action by which the Pinkertons were given a license to do business in Atlanta. It appeared to be the sentiment of the meeting that a motion of that character be adopted, but before the question was put by the chairman Mr. John Welch, ex-councilman, arose and offerede an amendment putting the question in more conservative language. He desired the city officials to be requested to take the action indicated.

For a moment it looked as if decisive action would be taken, but Mr. Debs arose and suggested that the matter go over for the reason stated. He said that the working people, irrespecive of organization, should meet in mass meeting for the purpose of protesting against the Pinkertons. In making the suggestion he handled the detectives with gloves off. It was then decided to call a meeting to be held at the courthouse tonight. All laboring men, union and non-union, are invied to be present by action of the Friday night meeting. No particular organization will have the matter in charge and the action taken tonight will be that of the working people, presumably.

SEVEN SUNDAY FIRES.

CAP JOYNER AND HIS MEN KEPT BUSY WITH MANY FLAMES.

The Firemen Did Good Work and Kept the Loss Down to a Nominal Sum.

The fire department was kept unusually busy yesterday. Seven alarms were received, which is only three less than the largest number ever received in one day. None of the fires were serious and $100 will cover the total loss. The men did excellent work and by their prompt action prevented the loss from being a great deal more than it was.

The first alarm was a telephone alarm and came in at 8:20 o'clock in the morning. It called the department to the corner of James and Cone streets where there was a few shingles ablaze on the roof.

At 9 o'clock box 27 was pulled. The fire was in the kitchen of the residence at 19 McAfee street. The fire was caused by sparks, very little damage being done.

The department was called to the corner of Bartow and Walton streets at 2:35 o'clock by a telephone alarm. The fire was on the roof and was caused by sparks. The damage was very slight.

Another telephone alarm was received at 3:10 o'clock. The fire was in the residence of Mr. G. H. Holliday, at 64 Forest avenue. It was caused by some matches in a closet becoming ignited in some unknown way. The damage will amount to about $50.

Some one became frightened at seeing a chimney burning out and pulled box 84 at 5:30 o'clock. There was no damage done.

At 6:05 o'clock the chimney at 181 Marietta street burned out and the sparks set the roof on fire. Box 25 was pulled and the department quickly responded and extinguished the blaze before any damage was done.

At 7 o'clock a telephone alarm called the department back to Forest avenue. The blaze was very small and was easily put out.

JONES WOULDN'T MOVE.

OFFICERS ARREST ONE OF THE STRIKING PRINTERS.

It Seems That He Walked with a Young Press Woman for a Block and Then Was Arrested.

It appears that the trouble between Foote & Davies and their striking employes is to be aired in the police court. A case was made against one of the strikers Saturday afternoon.

For some time the strikers, or some of them, have been standing about or in the vicinity of the printing establishment. A day or two ago the proprietors asked that one or two policemen be stationed in the vicinity to quell any disturbance that might arise. The first case made by the officers was entered Saturday against E. E. Jones, one of the strikers.

It appears that Jones was standing on the street when one of the press feeders came out of the printing house and started down the street. Jones is said to have walked along the street with the young lady for a block, conversing with her. At the next corner he stopped and it is said was approached immediately by Officers H. D. White and Hollingsworth, who told him to move on. Just what was said then is not known. Jones was arrested on a charge of refusing to move on when told to do so by an officer. He was released on collateral at the police station.

The strikers are indignant about the matter and say that the police were stationed as a menace to them. They claim to have a right on the street and will fight the case before Judge Calhoun today.

HOPKINSON SMITH'S READING.

The Sale of Reserved Seats Opens This Morning.

The laughable dialogues, the droll stories, the scenes from old slavery days and the sparkling wit of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith give to his readings a charm which delights all who hear him. The enthusiasm of his audiences never flags, for his pathos and humor are too abounding and too persuasive not to keep his hearers in continuous delight.

In Chicago he was pronounced "a type of gentleman as rare as black pearls, cultivated, modest, witty." His charming talk of plantation life is without an equal. Touching pathos and elegant diction produce a literary mosaic of positive brilliancy and great power.

"Tom Grogan," one of his stories, is now running in The Century.

Mr. Smith began to paint when a boy, and although his art work has been done mainly in the intervals of a busy life, he has attained to the first rank among American painters in water colors. He is favorably known to magazine readers by his illustrations, and has also written several popular books. It was not, however, until the publication of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" that he became a prominent figure in the literary world. This story, describing the adventures of an old-fashioned Virginian—affectionate, effusive, unworldly, with a high sense of honor—who finds himself stranded, as it were, among the breakers of business life in New York, is generally recognized as a master-piece in the delineation of character, with fine, subtle strokes, and has an exquisite blending of pathos and humor. Although some of the scenes and incidents approach perilously near to burlesque, and the improbability of some of the situations is not sufficiently disguised, it is undoubtedly one of the cleverest and most interesting achievements of recent American fiction.

Mr. Smith will reach Atlanta tomorrow morning and will stop at the Aragon. He will give a reading at the Columbia theater tomorrow night. The sale of reserved seats opens this morning at Miller's book store under the Columbia.

Kisses in Plenty.

Since Miss Isadore Rush, the clever and handsome leading lady of the Roland Reed company, has been singing, "I Want You, Ma Honey," in which she scores an immense hit, aspiring authors all over the country are sending her compositions, some of them really amusing.

During Roland Reed's engagement in Lexington, Miss Rush received the following communication:

Miss Isadore Rush—I have written a new song which I would like you to sing tonight. I am well-known here, and if you sing the song I think you will get a big crowd.

I inclose the chorus. If you like, I will come around to the hotel and teach you the rest. This is the chorus. I forgot to say the song is called, "Papa, Kiss Me Before I Depart." It goes like this:

Papa, kiss me before I depart,
Mother's hair is turning gray.
Sister expects to join the angels,
Papa kiss me right away.
Kiss, kiss, oh kiss me papa:
Oh, kiss, kiss, kiss, kiss kiss, oh.

It's all just as good as the above, but there are only six kisses in the last verse.

REED IS THE MAN

Ex-Governor Brackett Says the New England States Are for Reed.

M'KINLEY HAS MANY FRIENDS

Colonel Brackett Will Leave This Afternoon for an Extended Tour of Florida and Other Points.

Ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, of Massachusetts, arrived Saturday night and is stopping at the Kimball. With him are his wife and little daughter. He will be in the city until this afternoon, when he leaves for Florida points on an extended tour.

Colonel Brackett is making the southern trip with the Raymond-Whitcomb excursion party, which left Boston several days ago. In the party are about fifty prominent people of the northern and eastern states and before the return home is made the party will visit all the points of interest in Florida and other adjoining states.

The trip from Boston, where ex-Governor Brackett joined the party, was made in a private car. Saturday was spent in Chattanooga and the party was driven over the city and took dinner on Lookout mountain. At Chattanooga another special car was attached to the train and the two came on to Atlanta over the Southern.

This morning the members of the party will be given a drive over the city. Grant park will be visited and McPherson's monument, a drive out the principal streets will be made and after a visit to the capitol the party will go to the exposition grounds and take a bird's-eye view of the grounds and buildings which still remain intact. Dinner will be taken at the Kimball, where the party is stopping, and at 4 o'clock the car will be attached to the regular train over the Southern which leaves at that hour for Jacksonville.

The itinerary of the trip covers and includes all the principal points of interest which are generally visited by tourists and it will require several days to cover the sights of the Land of Flowers. It is probable that ex-Governor Brackett will not return with the excursion, but will stop off at Jacksonville on the return and will spend several weeks in that city. He is not very strong and has taken the trip with the hopes that he will be recuperated and will regain some of the strength which he has lost in the colder climate of his home in Boston.

"I decided to make the trip several days ago and joined the excursion at Boston last week. It is really not an excursion, as we are given luxurious compartments and have many attentions paid us that we would not have received had we traveled alone.

"I expect to spend some time in Florida and have with me my wife and little daughter. It will therefore be some time before I return home, as I am not very well myself and hope to spend enough time in the south to thoroughly recuperate."

Makes a Political Forecast.

Colonel Brackett was asked what of the political situation in Massachusetts. He stated that he was not actively engaged in politics just at present, but of course had not failed to glance at the situation before leaving his home.

"There is quite a sentiment in my state in favor of Reed. I said sentiment, probably I should have expressed it in more emphasizing words, as he is now the only candidate who is really attracting any great notice throughout the state. Of course there is McKinley, who, by the way, is a very popular man in our section, but Reed is one of us practically and the outlook for him is very encouraging.

"You see, Mr. Reed is actively in the harness and has a reputation as a man of energy and great foresight. The fact that he filled the chair of the speaker of the house is in his favor, as in my opinion tha that position is at times even more responsible and more influential than that of the president. I am speaking figuratively, but he has left behind him a good record and he has many friends, I can assure you, in the state of Massachusetts. I might say that the entire New England states are for Reed and his candidacy is mentioned by all who are interested in the situation.

"McKinley is a good man and is well known throughout the east and north, but I am inclined to think that Reed is the man and he has behind him a large and strong backing that should put him through.

A Friend to General Longstreet.

"I have intended going to Gainesville on this trip," continued Colonel Brackett, "as I am very anxious to see my friend, General Longstreet.

"I have here in my pocket a letter from the general, who accepts an invitation from the Middlesex Club of Boston, of which I am president, stating that he will be one of our guests at the celebration of Lincoln in April. General Longstreet has many friends in the east and we are anxious to have him with us. I myself am a great admirer of the general and would have been delighted if I could have improved the opporunity at this time to have paid him a visit."

Working for the New Law.

Colonel Brackett was governor of Massachusetts during the year 1890. The terms of office held by the governor of that state have been placed at one year and Governor Brackett was a candidate for re-election in 1891, when the tidal wave of democracy swept the state and a democratic governor was elected. Last year Governor Greenhalge was elected and his term of office soon expires.

"We are working for the passage of a bill making the term of office of the governor to be two years instead of one. The one-year term is too short and as soon as a man is elected he has to begin at once to cast about for his re-election in the next twelve months.

"The law is that the bill must pass to successive houses and must also receive a two-thirds vote of the legislature. We have been discussing the problem for quite a while, but have always met with a failure, though the measure has frequently passed one session, but was downed on the two-thirds vote."

JUDGE LUMPKIN RETURNS.

He Reached the City Last Night from a Trip Through Florida.

Judge J. H. Lumpkin, of the first division of the superior court, arrived last night, after an absence of several days in Florida on a trip of recreation.

He attended the funeral of Judge Clark, in Macon, yesterday and returned from that city with the members of the Atlanta bar who acted as an escort to the remains of Judge Clark.

Judge Lumpkin will be in chambers this morning and will give his attention to any business which has collected during his absence. He had intended to make a longer stay in Florida, but as the death of Judge Clark left the Atlanta bar without a judge, he decided to return at once.

The public is greatly interested as to who will succeed Judge Clark as judge of the criminal branch of the superior court. Among the names that have been mentioned as possible successors are J. S. Candler, J. J. Hunt, of Clayton; Cleveland Willcoxon, J. M. Pace, of Newton, and E. F. Edwards, of Newton. It is probable that the appointment will be made by Governor Atkinson at once.

MAIN IN TROUBLE.

FORMER AGENT FOR MR. VENABLE UNDER ARREST.

He Is Charged with Misappropriating Money Belonging to Mr. A. O. Venable.

A. Main, formerly a traveling agent for the A. O. Venable Granite Company, is locked up at the police station on a state charge of cheating and swindling. He was arrested on the complaint of Mr. Venable.

Main's connection with the Venable company ceased some time ago. It seems that he has been absent from the city for some time. When he was seen on the street Saturday night the attention of Officer Mercer was called to the fact that he is wanted by Mr. Venable and his arrest followed.

Mr. Venable then swore out a warrant against Main, charging him with cheating and swindling, as stated. He alleges that Main misappropriated money belonging to the firm to the extent of $75. It seems that Main came into possession of the money in the capacity of an agent and collector.

Main was asked for his side of the case last night. He declined to discuss the matter further than to claim that his arrest is the result of a spleen against him. He will probably be given a hearing in a justice court today.

WHOSE SICK MULE?

THE POLICE LOOKING FOR THE OWNER OF AN ANIMAL.

Mule Suffering from the Dread Disease, Glanders, Found Wandering About.

The police and sanitary departments of the city are looking for the owner of a certain mule which was found on West Peachtree street Saturday morning wandering about sick with the contagious disease, glanders. The animal was found by a citizen who noticed its condition and he reported to the police.

Officer John Abbott went out and took charge of the mule, leading the animal to the woods beyond Peters park. Chief Veal of the sanitary department, was notified and he took charge of the case, carrying the mule to the crematory. Seeing that the mule must die very soon and that the disease was a menace to the stock of the county, the chief ordered the animal shot. The order was obeyed and the carcass thrown in the crematory.

The officers are making every effort to find the owner of the sick mule, and if he is located he will be punished for turning the mule loose in the city or allowing it to roam with such a dangerous disease. The officers fear that the animal may have spread the disease before its condition was noticed.

ATLANTA MEN IN JAIL.

Committee from the County Commissioners on a Tour of Inspection.

The committee appointed from the building committee of the county commissioners to inspect the principal jails of the country will spend today in the Franklyn jail at Columbus.

Messrs. Forrest Adair, Walter R. Brown, R. L. Hope and Grant Wilkins reached Columbus last night and will make a thorough inspection of the jail and penitentiary in that city.

Other cities will be visited and the committee will be absent for several days. Upon its return, Mr. Wilkins will at once prepare a set of drawings and plans and the bids on the new jail will be asked for. The building is expected to be completed by the first of next year.

SIX IN A GAME.

The Police Raid a Room and Capture Darkies Galore.

The police pulled a full-fledged blind tiger and gambling den on Decatur street yesterday morning. They found six negroes in a room playing cards, drinking and having a good time. Two of the negroes are said to have sold liquor to the others and to many who had left the place previous to the raid.

Officers Sewell, Eddleman, Jolly, Lanford and Harris closed in on the place and captured the darkies. City cases were made against them and they will appear before Judge Andy Calhoun today and explain the little game.

MR. WILSON'S FUNERAL.

A Well-Known Atlantian To Be Buried This Afternoon.

The remains of Mr. Benjamin J. Wilson, the prominent and well known Atlantian whose sudden death occurred in Colorado Springs last Saturday, will arrive in Atlanta Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, over the Western and Atlantic railroad, accompanied by his wife and by his son, Mr. Edward Wilson, who were in Colorado with him at the time of his death.

On the arrival here the remains will be carried at once to his late residence on Gordon avenue in West End. The funeral services will take place at the residence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and will be conducted by Dr. G. H. Strickler, the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church. The interment will be at Westview cemetery.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers: Hon. E. P. Howell, E. H. Thornton, Frank M. Potts, Paul Romare, G. J. Dallas, George McGaughey, Anthony Murphy and S. M. Inman.

Run Over on Marietta Street.

Master Harry Shuler, of 35 Church street, was run over by a horse on Marietta street, Saturday afternoon and knocked down. He escaped serious injury, but was bruised considerably. The little fellow was picked up and carried to his home. It seems that he walked in front of Mr. R. L. Jones's animal before the latter could warn him of the danger.

Died at West End.

Mr. B. F. Hayes, well known here in the city, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 22 Park street, West End. He had been sick for some time with consumption. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Died Yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Covington died yesterday morning at his residesce, 27 Poplar street. Mr. Covington was twenty-six years of age and died of consumption. His remains were sent to Oak Grove for burial. The funeral will occur there today.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Twenty-five cents.

THEY MEET TONIGHT

The Republican Fight for Delegates Transferred To This County.

WARD MEETINGS WILL BE HELD

The Anti-McKinley Men and Their Claims—An Interesting Table from Reed Sources.

The republicans of Atlanta will meet in the several wards of the city tonight and select delegates to the county convention on Wednesday.

The meeting places are as follows:

First Ward—Shell's hall, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets.

Second Ward—St. Paul's church, Humphreys street.

Third Ward—Smith's church, Fraser street.

Fourth Ward—Wheat street near Tillman's church.

Fifth Ward—McKinley's hall, Marietta street.

Sixth Ward—Mt. Zion church, corner Piedmont avenue and Baker street.

Seventh Ward, West End—Place not designated.

The McKinley men claim they have already secured one-half the delegates to the fifth district convention and say they are sure to carry this county. It is certain, however, that the "antis" are making a desperate fight, as they want to "down old Buck," as they put it.

A Reed Estimate.

Here is an interesting table—interesting to republicans and democrats alike. It is from The Cincinnati Tribune, which also makes the following comments:

"The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Times-Herald, Walter Wellman, well known for the accuracy of whatever statements he may make, has given an interesting piece of political news to the country. He has obtained from a prominent Reed man an estimate of the strength of the various republican presidential candidates on the first ballot at St. Louis. This estimate, as might be expected from its source, is as favorable to Mr. Reed, and consequently as unfavorable to William McKinley, as it can possibly be made. Yet, as the correspondent says, the strength of McKinley, which is admitted by the Reed followers, makes his success seem assured."

The article is as follows:

It is as yet too early for one to size up the country on the republican nomination. Any figures made at this time must necessarily largely be estimate. But I have seen in this city a table of the probable standing of the states on the first ballot of the St. Louis convention. It was made up by a prominent man, who is not friendly to Major McKinley, and whose preference is for Speaker Reed. Considered at its true value, it cannot be said to deal in the science of mathematics. But it was, nevertheless, compiled from much more knowledge of general conditions and information as to special things than most of us are possessed of. In this estimate the first ballot was divided as follows:

FOR McKINLEY.

Alabama	16	North Carolina	10
Arkansas	16	Ohio	46
California	4	Oregon	2
Florida	2	Pennsylvania	16
Georgia	16	South Carolina	6
Illinois	20	Tennessee	16
Indiana	29	Texas	6
Kansas	16	Virginia	12
Kentucky	20	Washington	2
Louisiana	8	Wes Virginia	10
Maryland	4	Wisconsin	24
Michigan	26	Wyoming	4
Mississippi	14	Territories	3
Missouri	30		
Nebraska	21		
New Jersey	6	Total	583

FOR REED.

Alabama	4	New Jersey	10
California	6	North Carolina	12
Colorado	4	Oregon	4
Connecticut	12	Pennsylvania	46
Delaware	6	Rhode Island	8
Florida	6	South Carolina	10
Georgia	10	Tennessee	8
Idaho	4	Texas	6
Indiana	4	Utah	3
Kansas	4	Vermont	8
Kentucky	4	Virginia	12
Louisiana	8	Washington	4
Maine	12	West Virginia	2
Maryland	8	Wisconsin	2
Massachusetts	30	Wyoming	2
Michigan	2	Territories	4
Mississippi	4		
Nevada	4		
New Hampshire	8	Total	281

FOR OTHER CANDIDATES.

Allison, 95—Made up principally of Iowa's 26, 15 expected votes from Texas and scattering.

Morton, 88—Made up of New York's 72 and scattering.

Cullom, 28.

Davis, 27.

The foregoing estimate cannot be said to be partial to Major McKinley. It should be added that friends of the Ohio candidate claim he will have more than 400 votes on the first ballot. But if the figures be considered just as they are, every student of politics will be at once impressed by the strong probability of Major McKinley's success which they signify. If he goes into the convention with 333 votes on the first ballot he will lack only 69 of a majority. How can he be prevented from getting the required number? Where is the man who can combine the field against him? In the first place it must be remembered the McKinley following will for the most part be of the enthusiastic sort. It will be moved by sentiment, which, after all, is one of the strongest springs of action in politics, as in everything else. Having reached so near the prize, it will be miraculous if treachery, intrigue or lukewarmness produces any break in the ranks.

"According to this estimate, compiled by a Reed man, Mr. Reed is given no less than 82 votes from southern states. That he will receive so many as that from that section of the country is improbable. A safe estimate would credit him with at least 20 less, which would go to McKinley, giving McKinley 353 and Reed 261. Besides, Reed is given 46 votes from Pennsylvania, which, it is now announced, will be cast for Quay. That would leave Reed 215, and give to Quay the opportunity, which he doubtless desires, of throwing his strength to the evident winner. But, as Correspondent Wellman sums it up, where is the man who could combine the scattering vote against the man demanded by the people? He does not live in America."

The Miller Hat

For spring is now on sale. It's very graceful in style, and is sure to prove one of the most popular hats ever designed by Mr. Miller, the Prince of Hat Designers.

A. O. M. Gayfon

Sole Atlanta Agents.

"Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."
.....WEARERS OF.....
MOORE'S SHOES
Are proclaimed as persons of judgment, good taste and economy.
JOHN M. MOORE 30 Whitehall St., ATLANTA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

WORKING ON PARDONS

The Governor Passes Upon a Number of Cases Before Him.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

It Has Recommended a Number of Releases, but Has Turned Down Many More.

The work of the joint committee of the general assembly appointed to act as an advisory board on pardons has been considerably overshadowed by the interest in the high court before the governor, but nevertheless the committee has been hard at work, as the results show.

In addition to visiting the convict camps of the state and making a personal inspection of the individual convicts, the members of the committee had to go through the papers in each of the cases they have considered and in many instances this has meant to wade through a lot of court records and a mass of testimony which has been no small labor. The committee had sought information from all possible sources. It has not been actuated by sentimentality or by any partiality, but has gone at its duties in the spirit of the resolution which provided for its appointment and that was to find the really meritorious cases in the penitentiary and to make to the governor such recommendations as it might seem fit.

A Batch of Pardons.

The sentence of P. L. Murkland, of Floyd county, who was sent up last year for horse stealing, was commuted. His sentence was five years, but on account of previous good reputation it has been commuted to two years.

A pardon was granted to J. C. Bone, of this county. He was convicted of murder and sentenced for life in 1890. Bone was convicted of killing Mr. Jim Woodward on Rhodes street.

Sandy Harrison, who was sent up from DeKalb county in 1888 for murder, was also pardoned.

Three years ago when a mere boy of thirteen, Alma Clay was convicted of larceny in Fulton county superior court. He was sentenced for four years and would have had but one year to serve. He was pardoned.

John McCoy was sent up from Decatur in March, 1892, for ten years. He was convicted of assault with intent to murder. A pardon was granted.

James Carter, of Appling county, convicted of burglary in December, 1893, was also pardoned.

The others pardoned were: Wade Aiken, of Decatur, convicted of stealing cotton seed; Henry and David Elliott, of Gilmer county, convicted of burglary in May, 1894, and sentenced to three and two years respectively; F. B. Smith, of Chatham county, convicted of larceny in December, 1893, and sentenced to five years; Millard Johnson, of Bibb, a young boy who was convicted in August, 1895, of aiding prisoners to escape; Lon Bishop, convicted of hog stealing in 1895, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary; Tyler Stone, of Gwinnett county, convicted in March, 1894, of horse stealing, and sentenced to a term of four years.

Recommended by the Committee.

The committee has recommended pardons in the following cases:

Alfred Williams, James Daniels, Simon Johnson, James H. Carter, Wade Aiken, M. B. Linton, John Dorsey, B. F. Smith, John Davis, Alma Clay, Henry Elliott, David Elliott, James Davenport, Mark Chappell, J. C. Price (commuted), P. J. Markland (commuted), C. H. Franklin (commuted,) J. C. Bone, J. J. McCoy, W. E. Mahler, Sandy Harrison, Harry Hill, Andrew Patterson, Henry Carter (commuted), Lon Bishop; M. Johnson, Tyler Stone.

Passed on Unfavorably.

It has considered also a large number of other applications. Of these some are still pending. Others which have been unfavorably passed upon are as follows:

Mark White, Howard Tomlin, Hawkin Meredith, S. A. Collier, Bill Clark, J. D. Shones, A. Rawlins, Jerry Penn, John Ellis, E. C. Adcock, G. D. Greer, S. Moore, Sol Weems, Sam Townsend, Lace Gibson, George Crawford, James Baker, Will Stone, J. F. Carter, Bill Gibson, William Grice, E. Harcourt, W. J. Britt, O. Pinkston, J. S. Fort, C. Kolshon, Asa Dobbs, Will Holman, W. J. Thomas, John Jackson, Ben Bennett, William Givens.

Our $50 solid 14-karat Gold Watch is the best in the world for the price. Ladies' size $30.
Maier & Berkele
Jewelers. 31 Whitehall St,

BLOODWORTH SHOE CO.
14 WHITEHALL ST.
Don't fail to attend our
CUT PRICE
Shoe Sale. They are going very rapidly. Customers' Shoes shined free.

BIG BARGAINS.

45c.
Worth up to - - - $1.00.
About one thousand pairs Boys' Knee Trousers, sizes 4 to 15 years. Worth up to $1.00; choice at 45c.

$2.50.
Worth up to - - - $6.00.
Several hundred pairs Men's Black Cheviot Trousers. They are the result of breaking suits. Worth up to $6.00; choice at $2.50.

$7.50.
Worth up to - - - $15.00.
Men's Cheviot Overcoats in brown and gray mixtures, sleeves lined with satin, body lined with fine serge. Worth up to $15.00; choice at $7.50.

See our beautiful variety of new Spring Dress Shirts with fancy bosoms, $1 to $2.50.

Suits and Overcoats
$10.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$ 6.67
$12.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$ 8.38
$15.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$10.00
$18.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$12.00
$20.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$13.33
$22.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$15.00
$25.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$16.67

50 per cent off Children's Overcoats and Reefers.
33 per cent off Children's knee-trouser Suits, 2 to 16 years.
33 per cent off our entire stock of Winter Underwear.

EISEMAN BROS.
15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET.
NO BRANCH STORE IN THE CITY.

A LOOK BENEATH THE SURFACE

England in Earnest and Means Business in the Transvaal.

MAY MOBILIZE TROOPS THERE

What Great Britain Wants That She Will Secure.

SITUATION IS UNDENIABLY VERY GRAVE

The Spectator Says the Possibilities of a Terrible War Underlay Von Bieberstein's Utterances.

London, February 15.—(Special London Cable Letter.)—The Anglo-Boer troubles arising from Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, do not appear likely to be settled by a mere exchange of diplomatic correspondence or a visit of President Kruger to London. On the surface all appears to be clear sailing, but it can be stated with certainty that there is something in the wind of which the general public has as yet no knowledge.

Pretoria advices on Thursday showed that the Boer government was incensed, and with reason, because of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch to Sir Hercules Robinson, her majesty's high commissioner in south Africa, in which the secretary of state for the colonies set forth the alleged grievances of the foreign residents of the Transvaal and suggested a scheme of reforms, which included the granting of autonomy to the residents of the Rand.

President Kruger thought that this was an unwarranted interference with the internal affairs of the south African republic and he did not hesitate to plainly say so. On the face of things, it appeared that the moderation of President Kruger toward Dr. Jameson and his fellow-filibusters and the ostensible intention of the British government to protect the Boers in their rights would, after some diplomatic correspondence, result in the restoration of the condition of affairs that prevailed before the raid.

Beneath the Surface.

Beneath the surface, however, it appears that the British government is not acting entirely in good faith. The representative of the United Press learns from an official source that the war office, acting under orders from the government, has made preparations to send an army corps of 20,000 men to south Africa. Despite the silence of the English papers and in face of possible denials the absolute accuracy of this statement can be relied upon. Plans were prepared between the war office and the admiralty with the result that an expedition could be ready within three months to go to Natal. The details of the scheme are known only to the heads of the war office and the members of the inner cabinet, but the information received by the representative of the United Press points to a large contingent being drawn from India, cavalry, artillery and infantry, including Sikhs and other native troops.

Final Orders Not Given.

The promise of a peaceful settlement of the Transvaal difficulty does not appear to have sufficed to induce the British government to abandon its project.

Final orders for the dispatch of the troops have not yet been given, but if the present designs are carried out a full army corps will be in Natal some time in May. What real use is to be made of this force can only be surmised.

The conservative organ, The Globe alone of all the newspapers, seems to have received some hint of the government's intentions. It argues that soft words with the Boers is a sheer waste of time.

England, it declares, will get what she wants only by a display of force, not an actual collision, but a demonstration. Therefore the government must increase its forces in south Africa to such an extent as to convince the government at Pretoria that neither the Boers nor Germans will be longer allowed to prevent submission to England's just demands.

No Estimate of Forces Made.

The Globe does not attempt to estimate what force will be required to overawe the Boers, but says that the government has not enough troops in south Africa at present to do what at any moment it may be imperatively necessary to do.

The English after their thorough defeat at Majuba Hill, in 1881, had 20,000 troops opposed to the Boers, who were not at all overawed then. If to the projected expedition there should be added the existing forces in south Africa, there would be of all arms combined from 25,000 to 35,000 men who could be used in a demonstration against the Transvaal. The republic might, and probably would, find an ally in the Orange Free State, which would also receive assistance from Dutch sympathizers in Cape Colony and would probably secure the active intervention of Europe. It would be a big job for England to make even a limited demonstration.

The Situation Is Grave.

The gravity of the situation is becoming recognized. The Spectator says that the possibility of a terrible war underlies the declarations of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German foreign minister, that Germany will not abandon her resolve to interfere in the affairs of the Transvaal.

The paper declares it thinks that if Great Britain was fairly roused, there would be no danger of parliament refusing the demands of the government for munitions of war, but adds that it is doubtful if the country even now is aware of the dreadful suddenness with which an extreme emergency may arise.

The Statist protests against the government devoting part of the budget surplus to the relief of the agricultural distress and declares that this money ought to be expended in putting the country in a state fully prepared for war. It asks what time would elapse, supposing there should be need for immediate action, before material re-enforcements could be landed in South Africa. Germany, it adds, has entered upon a struggle with Great Britain to obtain the controlling influence in the Transvaal, an entente on this subject is impossible. The need for full naval and military preparations without a moment's delay is plainer than ever.

The latest dispatches from Cape Colony confirm the view generally entertained here that the Volksraad of the Transvaal will decide that it would not be wise or expedient for President Kruger to make a visit to England. The newspapers of Natal say they expect that the negotiations between Great Britain and the Transvaal will end in a rupture of diplomatic relations and that this will be followed by hostilities. According to The Natal Advertiser only a miracle can avert a war.

The Corean Revolution.

The news of a revolution in Corea, attended by the murder of the prime minister and several other officials, has reached the foreign office, where the movement is regarded as a coup d'etat in the interests of Russia. The revolution in Seoul last October, in which the queen was murdered, removed the greatest enemy of Japanese influence in Corea. The Japanese envoy Viscount Miura, virtually nominated the ministers who kept the king a prisoner. The counter revolution, the destruction of the ministers, the anti-Japanese movement and the fact that the king has sought refuge at the Russian legation has caused intense excitement in Japan. This, coupled with Russia's efforts to secure a naval station in Corea, is likely to lead earlier than was expected to a conflict between Russia and Japan.

Regarding Arbitration.

The debate in the house of commons on the address in reply to the queen's speech will close on Thursday.

According to The Pall Mall Gazette the debate on Mr. Atherly-Jones's Venezuela arbitration amendment will elicit from the ministers a declaration that there is a cordial entente with Washington regarding the procedure to be followed in deciding the claims of Great Britain.

The Tablet says that Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Cardinal Vaughn, of Westminster, London, have exchanged communications concurring in the opinion that international arbitration should be adopted. The paper adds that the world will welcome their common utterances as marking the solidarity of feeling on both sides of the Atlantic.

VENEZUELA'S HISTORY.

W. E. Curtis in The Chicago Record.

A reader of the Record inquires "If the independence movement in South America did not begin in Venezuela," and asks who were responsible for it.

Fronting the Plaza Bolivar in the city of Caracas stands an old building with adobe walls four feet thick and grated windows like a prison. To the right, across the plaza, is the ancient cathedral; to the left the Casa Amarilla, or yellow house, in which the president resides. In the center, mounted on a rearing horse, is a bronze effigy of Simon Bolivar. Across the street, in the other direction, is the palacio federal, the capitol of the republic, where the congress sits and official ceremonials, of which our Spanish-American neighbors are so fond, are held. The old structure of which I speak is now the city hall, the seat of the municipal government, but was the residence of the governor when the country was a colony of Spain.

There on the 5th of July, 1811, 319 years after the discovery of the new world, the first Spanish-American colony declared its independence. There had been considerable disturbance before, murmurs of discontent and violent remonstrance, just as the people of Boston threw overboard the tea; but this was the first time that the citizens of Spanish America assembled publicly and in a solemn, formal manner declared their emancipation from the exactions and the edicts of the king; and here began that political hurricane which spread over the continent and lasted sixteen years, until all the Spanish colonies had repudiated their allegiance and were transformed into sovereign and independent nations with constitutions modeled upon that of the United States. The original declaration of independence, faded and frayed until many of its lines are illegible, hangs upon the wall; and at the opposite end of the apartment is a large painting intended to commemorate the scene. The foremost figure, and the most conspicuous, is that of a slender man with striking features and soft gray hair, worn in a cue. He is Francisco Miranda, the first leader of the revolution for independence in South America, a native of Venezuela, and the most romantic character in the history of that republic. His family were of the oldest and wealthiest of the colonial nobility, and, according to the custom of their caste, the son was sent to Europe to be educated.

In 1878, when Lafayette returned from the United States to France to secure funds and re-enforcements, young Miranda, who happened to be in Paris, was the first to volunteer, and, sailing for Boston, served as a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Washington until the end of the war. Becoming inspired with an ambition to be the Washington of South America, Miranda, in 1783, sailed for Venezuela with a party of adventurers, issued pronunciamentos and raised the standard of liberty. But the time was not yet ripe. There was no response from the people, and, being easily overcome, the young patriot was sent into exile, while his associates were either shot or hanged.

Two years later he was found at St. Petersburg, one of the conspicuous figures at the most brilliant court of Europe and the acknowledged lover of that remarkable woman, Catherine the Great, the Cleopatra of modern times.

Miranda was a man of graceful manners and alluring traits. He was a poet, a musician and a wit; but behind the gay abandon of a courtier he concealed the craft of a diplomatist, and while he entertained the empress and her retinue he was endeavoring to enlist their aid for the invasion and liberation of Venezuela. Either losing favor of his fickle patron of his own patience, Miranda left Russia to participate in the French revolution, and became a general of division. He was held responsible for the loss of the battle of Neerwirden, tried for treason and banished. Disheartened, impoverished and ignored, he spent two friendless years in the slums of London, where he was discovered and rescued by a young countryman and former neighbor, named Simon Bolivar, who was making a tour of Europe.

In the meantime, the people of Venezuela had learned the meaning and the value of liberty, and when Bonaparte assumed the throne of Spain, declined to acknowledge his authority. The Spanish governor was compelled to abdicate and leave the country, and a self-appointed committee of citizens administered the government until Bolivar arrived from England with Miranda, who was proclaimed general-in-chief of the army and president of the new republic. A few months afterwards occurred the awful earthquake by which the city of Caracas was destroyed, and many of the men who had been foremost in the revolution, were buried, with thousands of others, in the ruins. The priests, who were always royalists, pronounced the calamity a visitation of God and the just judgment of heaven upon the unpardonable crime of rebellion against the king, the Lord's anointed. This great disaster demoralized the patriots and dispersed their army. Miranda was arrested, transported to Spain, and imprisoned in a dungeon near Gibraltar, where he died, and the body of a man who was acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant courtiers on either hemisphere was cast into the sea.

Like Mirada, Simon Bolivar was a native of Caracas, of noble lineage and possessed of great wealth. In 1802 he left his home in company with a tutor to make a tour of the world, and complete his education. He went to Cuba first, then to Mexico, and sailed thence to Europe, where he spent several years in Spain, France, Italy and Egypt and the holy land. Upon his return he visited the United States, and spent a day at Mount Vernon, where, placing his hands reverently upon the coffin of Washington, he made a solemn vow to devote his life to the liberation of his country. Reaching his native land, he became active in the revolutionary propaganda. In 1810 he was renounced for sedition and fled to Europe, where he met Miranda, and returned with him to Caracas. Fifteen years later, after a struggle to which that of our revolutionary fathers offered no comparison, he sat in the capital of Bogota, the founder of five republics: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, the last having been named in his honor.

It was then, in 1825, when the whole continent was emancipated from Spanish tyranny and the "human freedom league" existed from the St. Lawrence to the straits of Magellan, that he issued invitations to the independent nations of this hemisphere to join in a conference at Panama for the purpose of considering measures to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the new republics. John Quincy Adams was president of the United States and Henry Clay was secretary of state. Both were deeply moved with sympathy for the young republics and profoundly impressed with the importance of the movement and the duty of the United States to participate and promote its success.

MURDERED A CHILD

Angus Gilbert Will Be Executed Next Friday.

HE HAS LED A DOUBLE LIFE

How His Brutal Crime Was Discovered—Body Buried Underneath the Room He Occupied.

Boston, February 16.—(Special.)—Unless Governor Greenhalge interferes by commuting a sentence of death to life imprisonment, Angus D. Gilbert, convicted of the murder of little Alice Sterling, will be hanged in the rotunda of the Charles Street jail, Friday, February 21. Gilbert's lawyers have petitioned the governor for a commutation of sentence, but it is a perfectly safe prediction to make that Gilbert will hang on the date set by the court.

The crime for which Gilbert was convicted, was, without doubt, one of the most brutal ever committed in the state of Massachusetts. It was for horribly outraging and then murdering little eight-year-old Alice Sterling, a bright and loving child, the sunshine of her parents' home. So ghastly was the work of this monster that even the deed of Theodore Durrant pales into insignificance when placed side by side with that of Gilbert.

On April 10, 1895, little Alice disappeared from her home very mysteriously. Mrs. Sterling had been away for the afternoon, but returned home in time to prepare the

ANGUS D. GILBERT,
The Condemned Murderer.

evening meal. All of the children were present except Alice. Little was thought of this as it was thought that she might possibly be at some of the neighbors.

When Alice had not returned by 7 o'clock her parents became alarmed and visited several of the neighbors where Alice was in the habit of going to play. No one had seen her, however. Then began a most thorough search of the surrounding country, in which a great crowd assisted, and strange to relate, Gilbert was one of the most assiduous in looking for the little girl. From what transpired later, Gilbert's actions during the search were those of one of the coolest men ever known.

The police were notified, and a large detail was put to work on the case. After a day's work by officers of station 9, with practically no clew being found, detectives from the central office were put on the case. They met with little success for nearly two days. At last it became necessary to make a house to house canvass of the entire district, and it was not until this was done that any clew was found that gave even the slightest hope of ultimate success.

During this canvass over 1,000 houses were visited. Out of this lot one woman was found who had seen Alice with Gilbert, about 2 o'clock on the day she so mysteriously disappeared. Then came some of the hardest work the Boston detectives have ever done. Sherlock Holmes was never more thorough in following a clew than were the men in charge of the case. It was hard for any one to believe that Gilbert had any connection with the case. He had been for some time assistant ticket agent at the little suburban station of Atlantic, and had always borne a spotless reputation, at least that was what everybody in that part of the city said.

The detectives investigated Gilbert very carefully. They were not long in finding out that the young man for years had been leading practically a double life.

Gilbert lived with a family about half a mile from the station and in return for his board did chores around the house. He had

ALICE M. STERLING,
The Murdered Girl.

a neat room fitted up over the stable. A careful examination of this room was made, but it brought out no new facts.

A search was started of the stable and it was in the basement of this place that the body of little Alice was found buried, face down, with but a slight covering of her clothes, they having been badly torn in her struggle for life.

A hatchet had been used in murdering the girl, her head and face being beaten into an unrecognizable mass. The post mortem examination revealed the fact that Alice had been most brutally outraged, the coroner's report stating facts of the most outrageous character. A later examination of Gilbert's room disclosed a suit of underclothes stained with blood, and this fastened the crime on him without any possible doubt.

The police finally got a partial confession from Gilbert. He said that while going down into the cellar he had stumbled over the dead body. He said that he became frightened for fear that he might be accused of the murder and had buried her mutilated remains. For three whole days after doing this Gilbert went about his work as usual. He was one of the foremost in the search for little Alice, and being a close friend of the family was often in consultation with both the father and mother in regard to the case. But he kept the terrible truth to himself and his guilt did not seem to have any effect upon him.

Gilbert's trial was long drawn out. His counsel tried to prove insanity. The jury took an hour and a quarter to find a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and on December 14th Gilbert was sentenced to be hanged.

During the trial Mrs. Sterling created a scene in court which was unusual in the extreme. When taking the stand the mother of the murdered girl had to pass close to the prisoner. She paused and in a most dramatic style called for vengeance upon the "brutal murderer of her little darling." Gilbert's counsel made a strong fight before the supreme court for a new trial on the strength of her remarks tending to influence the jury, and although there had never been a precedent in the Massachusetts court the trial was denied.

Gilbert is twenty-nine years old and was born in Musquodobit, Nova Scotia, thirty-nine miles from Halifax, where he has a father and brother living. He has a married sister living in this city who has been most attentive to all his wants since his arrest.

If Gilbert hangs it will be the first execution that has taken place in Boston, Suffolk county, in nearly twenty years. The last man to be hanged was Thomas W. Piper, May 26, 1876. Piper enticed five-year-old Mabel Young into the belfry of a church on a Sunday and after assaulting her cruelly murdered her with a cricket bat. On the scaffold Piper confessed the murder of Mabel Young, and also said that he had murdered two other little girls.

IN THE OLD-TIME SOUTH.

Powerful Talk of Bates, of the Grotesque Figure and Wonderful Voice.

Speaking of the recent political campaign, an observant gentleman said to a Louisville Courier-Journal reporter: "Perhaps there has been more political stump eloquence heard in Kentucky this campaign than ever before and relatively as much as in 1860, when there were four electoral tickets before the people and representatives of three of them actually on the stump. At the risk of being classed a fogy I must say that there is no such popular eloquence now as there was in the long ago. W. C. P. Breckinridge falls short of Thomas F. Marshall, Senator Lindsay falls short of Elijah Hise and Senator Blackburn falls short of William T. Willis. There were giants in those days, because there were occasions for them.

"But, speaking of stump speakers, I wish to relate an anecdote which has the merit of truth if nothing else. It was in 1856, I believe—the exact date is not important, for it was about that era—James P. Bates, then of Glasgow and later of Bowling Green, made a tour of Kentucky, delivering speeches in advocacy of the democratic cause. He was no ordinary man; he possessed marvelous individuality, great ideality, a keen sense of justice and superb mental and physical courage. The lines in his homely face were strongly enough marked to attract the attention of the most unobservant, and his tall, slender and not ungraceful form rendered him conspicuous in any gathering. But his voice was the crowning endowment of Bates as an orator. It was commanding, musical, magnetic and the most inspiring imaginable.

"On the tour I speak of he had an appointment to speak at Harrodsburg, Mercer county, and handbills announcing the event had been posted in that town weeks in advance of the date. There resided at Harrodsburg an intense whig, Thomas Martin, who had formerly lived in Barren county, and though he hated Bates's politics he knew the capabilities of the man. He knew the blue-grass people, as a rule, had a very poor opinion of the Pennyrile, and did not think anything very excellent could come out of as pronounced a Pennyrile county as Barren. So Martin, when he found Bates was to speak in Mercer county, began to herald him as one of the leading orators of the state, he would say: 'Just wait until Colonel James P. Bates gets here; he'll show you what eloquence is.' His words were received with incredulity and even with derision, but he persisted and finally he succeeded in arousing the curiosity of the whole community, and a splendid audience was assured Bates upon his appearance.

"At last the day arrived and with it Bates. Martin and about a dozen other friends were sitting in front of the tavern—there was no 'hotel' then—and about 11 o'clock in the forenoon they saw approaching a tall and uncouth figure, almost grotesque in garb—a soiled linen duster, a soiled stovepipe hat, soiled trousers that had 'climbed' nearly to the knees, exposing a pair of 'blue-mixed,' home-knit, yarn socks, loosely covering spindle shanks, and just above shoes, untied, that were rusty as last year's plowshare. All this bestride an old flea-bitten gray mare, lathered with sweat, for the day was scorching hot. It was James P. Bates.

"He rode up to the tavern and before he dismounted he hallooed out in a voice that no man who ever heard it ever forgot: 'Tom Martin, how are you? I am glad to see you, for I want a dram and you can tell me where I can get the best liquor.' Martin was horrified, for his companions were convulsed with laughter and enjoyed his evident embarrassment. He answered Bates by shaking him by the hand and leading him to the tavern bar, where both took 'nog-drivers.' He then went out and took Bates's saddlebags off the old gray mare, carried them inside and had the best room in the house put in commission. Bates's shirt was not immaculate and Martin fished out from the saddlebags a clean garment. He sent out ofr the town barber and had his friend decently shaved, his clothes brushed, shoes polished and hat smoothed.

"Bates complained of being very tired and anxious for an hour's rest and was fast asleep on the bed before Martin had finished arranging his wardrobe. Martin went downstairs, and there he was unmercifully guyed by his friends and acquaintances of both parties, but his only answer was: 'Go and hear him; go and hear him, gentlemen, and you'll change your tune.' They all said they would not miss it for any consideration. Upon the ringing of the first tavern bell Martin took another 'hog-driver' up to Bates, who was already up and performing his ablutions. After he was dressed and the liquor drank they descended to the dining room, where Bates ate a hearty meal, after which he sat down for awhile under the shade trees in front of the tavern, gossiping with Martin about old times and old friends 'down in Barren.'

"When the speaking was announced by the ringing of the courthouse bell, Bates and Martin proceeded to that building, already overflowing with people, many of them drawn from idle curiosity to hear what sort of talk such an odd-looking old couger would make.

"Bates ascended the judge's stand and opened with the stereotyped 'Fellow citizens.' His former aspect was changed. His eyes, his manner, his voice were those of the nature-model orator. He knew two things—the law and politics—and on that occasion he discussed political issues like the master he was. Those who came to mock remained to applaud, and for two hours he held his audience entranced. Tom Martin was the happiest man in Mercer county that night. Bates proceeded on his way, and at Lebanon, in Marion county, he had an experience very like that at Harrodsburg.

"He was not a practical politician. He was too impolitic for that. He was no electioneer; he was too blunt for that. His ambition was to attain a seat in congress, but this one time he was nominated was when his election was hopeless. It was in 1855, and his speeches against knownothingism that year are yet eulogized in the traditions of the old third district. He was elected to the legislature, and when the spavined old state office of president of the board of internal improvements was yet existent he was nominated for it because of his transcendent power on the stump.

"After the war he was frequently a candidate for office; but a new generation had appeared that knew not Bates. His mind was unimpaired and he was in political accord with the great majority of the people of Kentucky and of the third district, but he was too blunt, too plain spoken, too little of a wire puller to succeed in a convention."

MERCURIAL POISON

Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The common result is

RHEUMATISM

for which S.S.S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed. I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollors without relief, but after taking a few bottles of SSS I improved rapidly and am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend it to any one suffering from this painful disease. W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FINANCIAL.

J. C. KNOX, Broker,
333 and 335 Equitable building. 'Phone 1287.
Orders Executed Over Private Wire for
Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain
AND PROVISIONS.
Correspondence solicited.

JAMES BANK
Pays at the Rate of 6 Per Cent
on time deposits left two months or longer, also receives deposits subject to check without interest.
J. H. & A. L. JAMES.
jan 31 1 m fin page.

CRIPPLE CREEK
Valuable illustrated book, How to Invest. Send 10c J. Cook, Jr. 47 Bank Block, Denver, Col. feb16-3t

Mardi Gras
—
New Orleans and Mobile.
—
Atlanta & West Point R. R.
—
Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line via West Point and Montgomery, will sell tickets to Mobile and New Orleans on February 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th at ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP, good to return fifteen days from date of sale.
Extra sleepers will be run on each of the above days. Sleeping car diagrams now ready. Reservations can be made and number of berth secured on application to
GEORGE W. ALLEN,
Traveling Passenger Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
JOHN A. GEE,
General Passenger Agent.
Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars.

Railway Schedules

Arrival and Departure of All Trains From this City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway Company.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*85	Washington	5 20 am	*12 Richmond 7 50 am
37	Washington	3 55 pm	*38 Washington 12 00 m
27	Lula	8 50 am	*26 Washington 11 10 pm
*11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18 Lula 4 35 pm
* 1	Chattanooga	6 40 am	*13 Cincinnati 5 50 am
*10	Chattanooga	3 10 pm	*9 Chattanooga 12 05 pm
*14	Cincinnati	10 20 pm	*7 Chattanooga 10 20 pm
*28	Gr'nville, Miss.	11 40 am	*35 Birmingham 6 00 am
36	Birmingham	10 00pm	*37 Gr'nville, Miss. 4 10 pm
*16	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	*33 Tallapoosa 3 17 pm
*18	Brun-Jacoville	8 00 am	*8 Brunswick 8 00 am
*2	Brunswick	7 00 pm	*14 Brun-Jackville 10 50 pm
*6	Jacksonville	11 40 am	*10 Jacksonville 4 10 pm
*19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	*20 Fort Valley 4 35 pm

Central of Georgia Railway Co.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
101	Hapeville	6 50 am	100 Hapeville 5 10 am
*3	Savannah	7 45 am	102 Hapeville 7 00 am
113	Hapeville	8 05 am	*2 Savannah 7 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 40 am	104 Hapeville 8 30 am
*11	Macon	10 45 am	108 Hapeville 12 15 pm
109	Hapeville	2 00 pm	110 Hapeville 2 45 pm
111	Hapeville	4 00 pm	112 Hapeville 4 20 pm
113	Hapeville	6 05 pm	*13 Macon 4 00 pm
115	Hapeville	7 20 pm	114 Hapeville 6 10 pm
*1	Savannah	8 05 pm	*4 Savannah 4 50 pm
1117	Hapeville	10 40 am	1116 Hapeville 9 00 am
1119	Hapeville	2 45 pm	1118 Hapeville 12 50 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
29	Nawan	7 45 am	*31 Montgomery 5 35 am
14	Colle'e Park	10 00 am	11 College Park 8 10 am
*28	Montgomery	11 40 am	13 Palmetto 11 50 am
16	Palmetto	2 20 pm	*33 Montgomery 2 15 pm
18	College Park	3 10 pm	15 College Park 3 30 pm
*24	Selma	6 15 pm	*37 Selma 4 20 pm
*36	Selma	11 45 pm	17 Newnan 5 45 pm
126	Newnan	10 30 am	127 Newnan 1 00 pm

Western and Atlantic.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*1	Nashville	7 00 am	*2 Nashville 8 05 am
75	Marietta	8 37 am	*6 Chattanooga 3 00 pm
73	Rome	10 15 am	72 Rome 4 20 pm
*5	Chattanooga	1 40 pm	74 Marietta 5 30 pm
*3	Nashville	7 20 pm	*4 Nashville 8 20 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*3	Augusta	9 00 am	*2 Augusta 7 15 am
5	Covington	7 45 am	*38 Augusta 2 55 pm
*37	Augusta	12 15 pm	10 Covington 6 15 pm
*1	Augusta	6 10 pm	*1 Augusta 11 10 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN DIVISION.)

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*41	Norfolk	5 20 am	*24 Charleston 7 15 am
*40	Washington	4 09 pm	*02 Washington 12 00 m
*45	Charleston	6 45 pm	*38 Norfolk 7 45 pm

Georgia Midland and Gulf.
(VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY. CO. TO GRIFFIN.)

ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
Columbus	10 45 am	Columbus 7 30 am
Columbus	8 05 pm	Columbus 4 00 pm

Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

ARRIVE FROM—	DEPART TO—
Milledgeville	12 15 pm Milledgeville 7 15 am
Milledgeville	6 15 pm Milledgeville 10 45 pm

*Daily. †Sunday only. Others daily except Sunday.

TRADE MARK MALYDOR INJECTION FORMULA

THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE AND FEMALE.

For Gonorrhea, Gleet, Leucorrhea Spermatorrhea, and all unhealthy sexual discharges. Free Urrhea.

No Pain. No Stain. Prevents Stricture and all forms of Private Diseases of both Male and Female. 44 Drops in a Vial, at least to cure address, for $1.00.

"Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies."

DR. HENRY RENY, Biddeford, Me.

MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U.S.A.

Atlanta City Directory

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will wind up the business of the above firm. All claims due on account of said publication will be paid by and all debts due same will be received by
V. V. PULLOCK, Surviving Partner.
feb16-3t.

HARALSON BLECKLEY. H. N. TYLER
BLECKLEY & TYLER,
ARCHITECTS,
401-402 Equitable Building.

YES
WE ARE REALLY
GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

And are selling everything in the Clothing, Hat and and Gents' Furnishing line at actual New York cost. This is no fake. Our Fixtures are for sale, and our house for rent. We mean it. WE ARE GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

WHY? BECAUSE WE WANT TO
Stewart, Cole & Callaway.

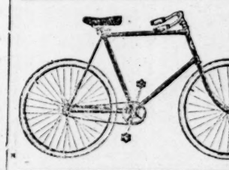
W. A. HEMPHILL, President. SAM'L YOUNG, CHAS. RUNNETTE, } Vice Presidents. J. C. KIRKPATRICK, Cashier. ELIRAM MIDDLEBROOKS, Ass't Cash.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.
Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.
Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. HEMPHILL, E. C. SPALDING, A. P. MORGAN, SAMUEL YOUNG, JOE F. GATINS, GEORGE WINSHIP, J. C. KIRKPATRICK, A. L. HOLBROOK, CHARLES RUNNETTE.

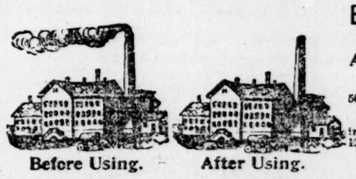
G. W. PARROTT, Pres. C. A. COLLIER, Vice Pres. JACOB HAAS, Cashier.
CAPITAL CITY BANK,
CAPITAL, $400,000. SURPLUS, $100,000.
Our large resources and special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and individuals. Special attention is called to our magnificent system of Safe Deposit Boxes, which will be rented at reduced prices. Drafts issued on all parts of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

GET YOUR . . . BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS,
Printing Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPING Etc-Etc., of
The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.
GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.
Consult them before placing your orders.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
ATLANTA, GA.
FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.
Adopted by the United States Government.
For information address Keely Institute. Correspondence strictly confidential.
Edgewood Avenue and Ivy Street, ATLANTA, GA.



Ride the Best Wheel.
THE COLUMBIA AND HARTFORD BICYCLES.
The Standard of the World.
Climb Hills Easiest.
COPELAND & BISHOP, Agts, 2 Equitable B'd'g.
The Columbia Riding School at Gate City Guard Armory 10 to 12 m. and 3 to 10 p. m.



Before Using. After Using.
BURNS'S SMOKE CONSUMER AND FUEL SAVER
Abates the smoke nuisance and saves labor.
500 and 502 Boyce Building 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Several state rights for sale. Can be seen in operation at Atlanta Constitution and Evening Journal engine rooms. Address
P. O. BURNS,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Triplett Paint Co. PAINTS for ARTISTS MATERIALS. GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING 418,43 EAST ALABAMA ST.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. T. Dorsey. P.H. Brewster. Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 69½ Whitehall street. Telephone 130.

MRS. JOS. F. BRANNON, M. D.,
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Office and residence 38 North Pryor St.

R. B. ADAIR,
DENTIST.
73½ WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.
feb 9 1-m

DRS. GEO. & ED. TIGNER,
DENTISTS,
Rooms 17 and 18 Grant Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

C. B. REYNOLDS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 38 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone 295.

Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Champion
DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION.
Genito-urinary and rectal diseases. Rooms 201 and 202 Fitten building, Atlanta, Ga.
apr16-12m

B. F. ABBOTT. A. H. COX.
ABBOTT & COX.
Attorneys-at-law. Offices Atlanta National bank building, 15½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Practice in all the courts. Attorneys for Atlanta National bank.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, MACON, GA.
Special attention to damages, commercial claims, real estate cases and corporation cases.

Mrs. Daisy L. Terry, by next friend, vs. Archibald D. Terry—Libel for Divorce in Fulton Superior Court, March Term, 1896. To the defendant in above stated case, Archibald D. Terry:

You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next term of Fulton superior court to be held within three (3) months from the date of the order for service by publication signed on December, 1895, by the judge of said court, to-wit: at March term, 1896, on the first Monday in said month.

Witness the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, this 27th day of December, 1895.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Fulton Superior Court.
dec 30, jan 14 29, feb 28

SURE CURE FOR PILES
Itching and Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles yield at once to DR. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY. Stops Itching, Absorbs Tumors. A positive cure. Certificates and free. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. DR. BOSANKO, Phila., Pa.

Bankers Guarantee Fund Life Association
OF ATLANTA, GA.,
HON. W. A. HEMPHILL, President.
A SUCCESSFUL
SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.
LARGER, STRONGER,
MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.
OVER 50 PER CENT SAVED IN PREMIUMS.
We have, without sacrificing safety, reduced the cost of insurance to a reasonable rate. Our best indorsers are the widows of deceased members. Their receipts show payment in full and long before due.
Agents that can give satisfactory reference can secure profitable contracts. Address CRAWFORD, General Manager, 541-543 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.
feb8 1m

Notice to Contractors.

Atlanta, Ga., February 11, 1896.—Sealed bids will be received by the ordinary and building committee of Douglas county, Douglasville, Ga., until Monday, 12 o'clock, April 6, 1896, for the erection and completion of a new courthouse according to plans and specifications prepared by and drew J. Bryan & Co., arch tects, 241 and 243 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for one hundred ($100) dollars as a guarantee that the contractor will make bond within ten days after the award.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen on file at the ordinary's office in Douglasville, and also at the office of the architects.

For further information pertaining to plans, etc., write to
ANDREW J. BRYAN,
Supervising Architect.
By Order of the Board.
feb12-wed fri sun-to apr

MANY OFFICES

Are To Be Filled This Fall by the Voters of Fulton County.

ARE FROM ORDINARY DOWN

The Elections Have All Been Changed to Another Date for the First Time in Fulton's History.

For the first time in the history of Fulton county its complement of officers will be elected in October next.

Since the county of Fulton was carved out of DeKalb and Henry and made a body corporate with all the rights and powers the other counties of the state enjoy, the county officers have been elected in January, some for two years and one, the ordinary, for four years.

But the last session of the legislature changed the law, placing the election in October instead of January.

There were many reasons for the change. One—and it was the principal reason for the change—was the fact that so many election days occurred during the latter part of the year, every other year, even running into the new year. With every election the expense account was the same and it was deemed prudent for that and other causes to bring them all off at one time.

It it true that on years when the gubernatorial race occurs and the county races come with it, something that won't happen often, the ticket the voter deposits and the ticket the managers and clerks count will be a long one.

But there will be a single count on those years to reach a conclusion where there have been many counts before to ascertain the same result.

The election this year will include all of the county officers, from the ordinary through the entire list, and many of the races will be extremely warm and interesting. There are a few who will have no opposition, but nearly every one will find a warm, stubborn fight on his hands within the next few days.

The ticket which the holder of the elective franchise drops into the box this year will be one of the long ones. It will start with the name of the candidate for governor, will contain all the names of the candidates for statehouse officers, the names of the candidates for state senator, the names of the candidates for the house of representatives from Fulton county and the the names of the candidates for all the county offices to be filled. After reading down the line of names beginning, of course, with the candidate or candidates for governor, through the legislative candidates to the candidates for county offices, the voter will strike for the first place the office of ordinary and there he will most likely find the names of three candidates—something that has not been seen in Fulton county in many years.

The ordinary, judge of the probate court, has a four year tenure of office and the term for which Judge Calhoun, the incumbent, was elected will expire with the year.

For four times Judge Calhoun has held the place and never has he had opposition since he first went in. He succeeded the late Judge Pittman, who had been in the office for years and who had never been defeated before the people. Like his successor he never had opposition up to the time he and Judge Calhoun crossed lances in the contest. Judge Calhoun had just retired from the mayoralty chair when he entered the race for ordinary. Judge Pittman was asking for a re-election, and at the same time Mr. Bell, one of the oldest and best known citizens, was in the race. Mr. Bell was entered as a republican and was booked to win with both Judge Calhoun and Judge Pittman in the field. So certain did Mr. Bell's election appear in a three cornered fight that the friends of Judge Calhoun and Judge Pittman got together for a conference. The two gentlemen finally agreed to submit their claims to a candidacy and for the support of the voters to a board of arbitration. Both candidates selected friends and the friends selected others. The board met one night in the office of Judge W. T. Newman, then city attorney. The judge's office was where the Elks now gather, and about 1 o'clock in the morning, after a seven or eight hour session, they found it necessary to send out for parties who had not been informed as to the race. An hour later the board of arbitration concluded, giving the candidacy to Judge Calhoun.

The race between Judge Calhoun and Mr. Bell was a warm one, but the judge won out with a handsome majority. Since then he has had a walk-over every year.

But this year he will find himself mingling in a lively battle with well equipped opposition.

Colonel William H. Hulsey, who has been mayor of Atlanta—and the youngest mayor the city has ever had, a member of the general council, a member of the legislature and a candidate for congress, has thrown himself into the fight and is moving industriously among the voters, working for the place.

Mr. H. H. Cabaniss is in the race, too, and is working industriously for the office.

If either of the three candidates has made any combination looking to adding strength to the ticket—a custom which prevails in Fulton—nothing has been said about it. In fact, each of the candidates has denied the existence of any combination, all declaring that they will make the race alone.

The next office on the list will be that of county clerk. The clerk's term is for two years and is one of the offices which have the combination feature in the candidacy. For five terms the office has been filled well and acceptably by Judge G. H. Tanner, known among his friends as Henry Tanner. Henry Tanner is an Atlanta born man and comes from one of the oldest Fulton county families. After graduating from the state university, at Athens, he was admitted to the bar and while yet in his early twenties was selected as justice of the peace. Judge Tanner raced for the position against one of the strongest men in the county—Judge C. H. Strong. The fight was a hot one and Judge Tanner won. Since then he has had opposition but once. That was when Captain George Forbes ran against him.

So far no positive or direct oppositon to Judge Tanner has been announced. Still there is no little talk of another ticket headed by Mr. Walter L. Venable. The office is on the fee system, but while the fees are said to be large in the aggregate the expenses are correspondingly heavy.

The tax collector has a two-year term and the office has been filled for the past five terms by Mr. A. P. Stewart. Mr Stewart succeeded Mr. Wilson. At his first election Mr. Stewart was opposed by Mr. Clem Harris and only about fifty votes stood between the two when the ballots were counted.

Captain S. B. Love has been associated with Mr. Stewart since his first election and is still in the office, where he is liable to stay. Since his first election the duties of Mr. Stewart have been increased. To the office has been added the work of registrar—for voters not only of the county, but the city.

No one has yet announced as a candidate against Mr. Stewart.

The sheriff may follow on the list and this year there is liable to be a nice, scrappy fight for the place. Here again the combination plan exists, but as in all other cases of the kind the people vote for the one man, every one, however, knowing that if elected he will appoint persons who are associated because they can give strength as his deputies. The office is on the fee system for a remuneration to those who do the work. Captain Barnes is now the sheriff and has been since 1892.

He has now for his deputies Mr. A. W. Hill, Mr. M. N. Blount, Mr. W. D. Greene and Mr. E. A. Donehoo. These gentlemen will be associated again this fall, but it is uncertain how the ticket will read. There is talk of Mr. Greene heading the ticket and there is talk about Mr. Hill heading it, in either event the same gentlemen composing it.

Then it has been intimated that out of the old ticket two new ones may come, but no one can be found who will stand sponsor for the story or father the line making the split. But whether the old quartet presents one or two tickets, there is certain to be another ticket in the field to fight all comers.

That other ticket will be composed of Dr. John W. Nelms with Hon. A. J. Shropshire associated with him. Dr. Nelms has been principal keeper of the penitentiary of Georgia, United States marshal for this district of Georgia, mayor of West End before the annexation, member of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county, and a member of the general council of Atlanta for two years from the seventh ward after the annexation of West End. Mr. Shropshire served three years in the board of aldermen and has been mayor pro tem. of Atlanta. The six gentlemen mentioned, the membership of the two tickets, are too well known to require a dissection here for the voters of Atlanta.

State and county tax receiver comes next on the list. Like others it has a term of two years and like others the place carries the combination idea with it. Mr. Thomas M. Armistead now holds the place and has for three terms. With Mr. J. L. Gatins associated with him he defeated Mr. John Loyd about 1890, Mr. Loyd having held the place for several years. Two years ago Colonel A. J. McBride and Mr. Gatins combined and made the race against Mr. Armistead, who had Mr. Zach Castleberry with him. This year Mr. Armistead will be in again and will have opposition from Mr. Gatins.

Mr. W. W. Griffin, who has been county surveyor since he succeeded Mr. Lorigan some six years ago, and without opposition, is in the race alone again.

Captain Paden will work for re-election as coroner. There is never an easy race for the place and while so far no opponents to Captain Paden have announced, there is very little chance for a walk-over for him.

Mr. C. M. Payne, who has been county treasurer since time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has every reason to believe he will have an open field and a clean walk-over, as he has had for many years.

So far there are no indications that a primary will be thought of. On the contrary, not only the candidates but the voters appear to want the matter settled by a final election.

COMEDY DRAMA TONIGHT.

"A Bowery Girl" at the Grand—"Princess Bonnie" Coming.

"A Bowery Girl," a comedy drama which has met with great success wherever it has been seen, will be presented for the first time in Atlanta at the Grand tonight and the indications are that it will be seen by a large audience.

The play deals with life in New York at the present time and is said to have a strong plot with a lively comedy element. There are fathers and daughters and lovers in nearly all plays, but a peculiarly healthy type is found in "A Bowery Girl."

The father is a politician and the boss of the fourth ward, but he can give an average parent points on faith in his child. The daughter is a true Bowery girl. A woman from the heart out, accustomed to the roughness and restrictions of the section of New York in which she lives, but a woman who can be trusted as a daughter or anything else. The lover is the son of a brewer who has fallen in love with the daughter and is throwing money away on the father on her account. The heroine of the play is a young girl who is really an heiress in her own right, but who has been stolen when an infant by a villainous Italian couple. She is loved by the hero of the play, a young clerk, who is also loved by the Bowery girl. Such is the simple story, but it is told in a pleasing manner, and with a refinement that is different from the general conception of what the Bowery is.

The company includes the clever singing and dancing soubrette, Clara Thropp, Mamie Ryan, Emma Sardou, Helen Jones, Georgia Lester, Little Jess, Harry A. Kerkhardt, Mart J. Cody, George W. Thompson, John Daly, Andy Amann, Ed R. Mack and others. Specialties will be introduced during the action of the play by Clara Thropp, Emma Sardou, John Daly, Andy Amann and Little Jess. All of the scenery used in the play is carried by the company and the most enjoyable performance can be confidently looked for.

Sherwood Concert Tonight.

All lovers of fine music will have their wishes gratified tonight by the Sherwood grand opera concert company, which will appear for two concerts only at the Lyceum. Among the members of this company will be found some of the shining lights of the musical world and if flattering criticisms count for anything, they will give a very entertaining performance. One feature of the entertainment will be the one-act production of two of the most popular operas. On tonight the third act of "Faust" and tomorrow night the second act of "Martha" will be sung, and it is safe to say that in such competent hands the performance will be both artistic and edifying.

"Princess Bonnie" Next.

Among the leading attractions of the season "Princess Bonnie" opera takes important place and will be given here on Wednesday night at the Grand with the same excellence of cast and detail which has done much toward adding to the big success elsewhere. The author, Mr. Willard Spenser, is also the composer of the score and has furnished much delightful melody and many sweet songs, among them "My Bark Canoe," "Dreaming of Love," "You Never Lose a Little Fish," etc., etc.

The directors, Messrs. D. W. Truss & Co., have given our patrons a number of most enojyable attractions heretofore and in "Princess Bonnie" the cast includes many well known artists, including Fred Lennox, Robert Broderick, Will M. Armstrong, George O'Donnell, Jennie Goldthwaite, Bessie Fairbairn and others, while Hilda Clark takes the title role. Miss Clark is a sweet singer and though never seen here before has won a host of admirers for her natural grace and charm of beauty well becoming the role. The chorus is said to number upward of fifty well chosen voices and includes a number of very beautiful girls. The scenery and costumes will be the same as in the New York engagement, promising a rare treat by way of perfection throughout.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

It Won't Work.

From The Montezuma, Ga., Record.

Some folks are making an effort to sidetrack Mr. Crisp by suggesting his name as the probable nominee of the democratic party for president. It won't work, gentlemen. Mr. Crisp is to be our next United States senator from Georgia.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Twenty-five cents.

DR. ORME SPEAKS.

Addressed the Daughters of the Revolution on the "Duty of Being Select."

DELEGATES FOR THE CONGRESS

A Large Number of Ladies Leave for Washington Today—The Organization Very Prosperous.

The Daughters of the American Revolution held a very interesting meeting Saturday afternoon in their building at Piedmont park with a large number of ladies present.

The deed to this beautiful new home, formerly the Massachusetts state building, has been signed and the structure will soon be moved on to the lot donated the organization by Messrs. B. F. Walker and G. W. Collier, directly opposite the Piedmont Driving Club.

The annual congress meets in Washington this week and the following delegates will represent Atlanta:

Mrs. William Dickson, regent; Mrs. Porter King, vice regent; Mrs. I. Y. Sage, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Mrs. Judge Simmonds, Mrs. Sarah Francis Jackson and Mrs. W. D. Grant. The unofficial visitors will be Miss Joan Clark, Miss Julia Lowry Clark and Miss Josephine Inman, who will join the party in Washington.

Dr. F. H. Orme, chairman of the advisory board, was present and delivered the following interesting address on the "Duty of Being Select:"

"When a few noble and patriotic women of high social position organized, at Washington, October 11, 1890, the Daughters of the American Revolution, they did not contemplate an open society, as a church, a charitable association, or a political party, but a closed and select body, to which only such should be admitted as, being eligible by reason of 'proven descent from a revolutionary patriot during the struggle for independence,' and are at the same time acceptable to the membership already enrolled. The association thus became both patriotic and social.

"There has been confusion in the minds of some (even in the membership, but of more outside) who have not discriminated between eligibility and acceptability, they imagining that because eligible on account of lineage, persons had a claim to membership, with no right on the part of the chapter to decline them. A very little consideration will dispel this fallacy. There would be no use in elections on the score of acceptability, which are carefully provided for by the national organization, if the question of eligibility was the only one to be settled, for that is practically determined by the board of management at Washington city.

"Eligibility signifies 'qualified to be selected,' and is determined by the national body, while acceptability is something to be settled by the choice of each chapter, as indicated by its secret ballot, the result of which no one has a right to challenge.

"Societies are intended to bring together those who are concerned with the same objects, who are congenial, and who can co-operate in harmony. Destroy this harmony by the admisgion of unsuitable and objectionable members, and the efficiency of such bodies is at an end. Eligibility then, being assumed, until papers shall be presented, the applicant may be voted on to determine the important question of acceptability.

What Constitutes Acceptability?

"This the national association, after defining eligibility, leaves to the chapters, each of which makes its own selection of members, limiting its number, admitting or declining, as it chooses, for manifestly it is only these who can know or ascertain the character of the applicant. Surely they are the only proper guardians of their own reputation and welfare. It is, in fact, a question of desirability. The question in the case of a person proposed is not so much, Is she objectionable? but, Would she be a valuable acquisition? However estimable an applicant may be, it does not follow that every member of a chapter may find such congenial—and no man or woman of delicate feeling would wish to enter a society in which there might be one disapproving member, or complain if not desired. If a person proposed, known to be objectionable to one member of a chapter, should be voted in, the same wrong might be perpetrated upon another and in a short while the meeting, theretofore harmonious and useful, might become discordant and useless. Objectionable characters being admitted, interest would be lost, meetings would be poorly attended, criticism would be rife, reputation would be gone, and disintegration and ruin would follow. Hence, arises the duty of being select, which is the chief theme of this address. Upon this point your chapter is, from the nature of things, beset with many difficulties. Your membership being at present select—each one having passed the test of acceptability—others will desire the prestige of fellowship. Herein a danger lies. Your portals are threatened. There are those who, without the grace to wait for an invitation, as your by-laws require, will press for the same, and such are the numerous interlacings and complications in the society of a city that it is often difficult to escape or to defend one's self against the importunities of those who will count upon obligations, by reason of past favors, consanguinity, marriage relations and other conditions, to secure them an admission to which they are not worthy or entitled. Here the question of duty comes in, and the first duty of a daughter is to her chapter.

"What right has any one to urge the election of one who may be disagreeable to even one listed member? What right to assist an unsuitable applicant, to the probable injury of the chapter? What right has any one for the sake of old friendship or old obligations, to favor the election of one who may wish to be sustained by the reputation of your chapter, to the disadvantage of the latter? Beware of those who desire membership from selfish considerations. Such motives should constitute disqualification. I have a poor opinion of any man or woman who will seek membership in a body for any other reason than a sincere desire to be a participator in, and a contributor to, the objects of the association.

"No society should be allowed to excel yours in elevation of standard of membership. Wealth, wit and beauty, however potent these may be in other circles, even when joined to a lineage running through centuries, and the most renowned names known to history should avail nothing in securing membership unless known to be united with gentle breeding in the sense of manners and culture.

"It is a historical fact that there were in the army, from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and other states, during the war for independence, many negroes who are reported to have behaved well. The descendants of these, against whom no one would wish to utter a disparaging word, are eligible as daughters, but it is more than probable that they would not be acceptable. Other illustrations might readily be given of cases in which a brilliant lineage alone would fail to satisfy where suitability and congeniality are required in a select society. Indeed, it seems preposterous to argue on the subject but for the erroneous impressions that are known to exist. Societies, like individuals, have reputation to guard, and are valuable to the community in proportion as they tend to the elevation and improvement of the standard of morals and manners.

What Does Your Organization Stand For?

"In all communities where a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is formed it should be composed of women who, beside being patriotic, are the best exemplars of what is good and admirable in women. Your chapter should hold high the banner of social purity, refinement and gentle ladyhood. In this way it will always command respect and meet the approval, the admiration and the support of those whose good opinion is most to be desired—the intelligent and the good."

CHASING THE PANTHER.

A Trio of Atlanta Hunters Return from a Florida Hunt.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Professor C. C. Cox and Mr. W. Woods White have returned from an extended hunting expedition in the extreme portion of Florida. They reached the city Saturday.

They left several days ago for the southern part of the "Land of Flowers," and after reaching the lowest point in the state which was connected with railroads, secured the services of native guides and made a tour of fifty miles into the interior. In the jungles and about the lakes the party spent ten days searching for the game which abounds in that section of the state.

The description of the hunt is vividly told by the members of the party and they paint their experiences in glowing terms. Game was found in plenty and deer, bears and even panthers were seen. The guides, who were native Indians, carried the party into the depths of the jungles and progress was almost impossible on account of the heavy undergrowth and thick, spreading palmettos. In this wild den the panther was jumped by the dogs and a hot chase was given by the hunters. Through palmetto branches and in water the hunters followed the dogs. The panther was lost and the dogs turned to the trail of a deer, which was killed by one of the number.

Those composing the party returned safely and with the exception of sunburn and brier scratches were perfectly well.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Important Address by President Gambrell, of Mercer University.

Mercer university is one of the most honored and useful educational institutions of Georgia. It has educated many of the most distinguished men of the state, such as Governor McDaniel, Governor Northen, Congressmen Lester, Lawson and Moses. It is under the control of the Baptist denomination, which is very strong in this state. President Gambrell, at the head of a committee, has issued the following address which will interest many outside the ranks of the Baptists, for no general move in the interest of education can go on in Georgia without stimulating education in general.

President Gambrell's Address.

"The committee to whom the matter of raising an additional $100,000 for Mercer university has been committed, desire to lay before the denomination the following facts and suggestions:

"1. No thorough Baptist can doubt the urgent need for the addition to Mercer's endowment in order that the institution may meet the enlarged educational demands on us at this time. We have, with comparatively small additions, the equipments left us by our fathers, and while they were equal to the demands of their day they fall far short of being equal to the needs of our time. It is not extreme to say that without a very much stronger equipment we cannot hold our own with other institutions in and out of the state. The Baptists of Georgia, therefore, have to consider whether they will renew their zeal to Mercer in a practical way or cease from a position of leadership in the state.

"2. The effort upon which we are now entering is in the interest of all the Baptist schools and all our people in Georgia. The interest is in no sense limited to Mercer or to any locality. The cities and the towns and the country places are all equally interested. Mercer has been the mother of schools and, better supported, will be far more in the future. To awaken a proper interest in denominational education throughout the state will feed and help all our schools. Moreover, it will improve the tone of education everywhere. Money given to Mercer is money given to education in the widest sense; it is money given to everything that Baptists stand for, and given in a way to go the furtherest in the promotion of every Baptist interest. We may moreover safely say every human interest, for Baptists stand for the highest and best there is in civilization.

"3. It is certain that there is need, both of the campaign of education and the resultant $100,000 for Mercer; it is not a whit less certain that the Baptists of Georgia are able to successfully make the campaign on denominational lines and to give the $100,000. We are a great people in numbers, intelligence and wealth. Our fathers, with hardly a tithe of our opportunities, founded Mercer and gave to us and the generations to come the major portions of what we now have. The same consecration and liberality would give us several times the sum now wanted. Nobody should doubt the ability of the denomination to do what is proposed. If there should be a linger ng doubt in any mind it must pass away when it is known what others have done. The Methodists of Georgia, less in number and in financial ability than the Baptists, have recently completed $100,000 for Emory, their state college. Within a comparatively few years our brethren in North Carolina have given Wake Forest college about $150,000. Texas Baptists recently raised $100,000 for one of their schools and are now well advanced in a move to raise all of $100,000 for the other, and this is cash. Georgia is perhaps the most prosperous state in the union, and is a Baptist state. We can raise the money without doubt.

"4. We believe, in view of the urgent need of an advanced educational move on the part of Georgia Baptists, the right of way should be given, just as far as possible to this effort. It ought to be the leading object among us till it is an assured success. Churches and pastors ought to give it a large place in all their plans, and there ought to be, throughout the state, a coming together on the plans adopted to make them successful. Churches should contribute the services of their pastors for work on the field as they may be asked to do, and a spirit of sacrifice worthy of a great undertaking ought to characterize pastors and people everywhere. This should be an occasion for the renewing of the denominational zeal in the sacred cause of Christian education.

"5. We desire to specially emphasize the truth that $100,000 is not too much for us to attempt to raise. We should expect great things of God and undertake great things for God. It may be questioned whether we can raise $100,000 easier than half or a fourth of it. We need, with our growing numbers and wealth, to keep before us enterprises worthy of ourselves and the cause we represent. Nothing short of this will ever bring out our strength or hold to our work men and families of growing and increasing intelligence. And more than all, God is with the people who seek to do well and nobly for His cause.

"6. The committee in charge beg in the name of Christ and the coming generations to appeal to brethren and sisters of means to consider prayerfully their duty to give liberally to this cause. Since the founding of Mercer there has never been a time in the history of Georgia Baptists when a few large gifts would go so far or do so much good as now. Are there not brethren and sisters among us specially charged to lead at such a time as this? Some there are who have more than they can use for their comfort. Why not honor God with it and bless the world? Whoever thus honors God, him will God honor. Deacon Penfield gave $25,000 in the day of small things in Georgia to found Mercer, and behold the results! But no more should a spirit of sacrifice characterize the rich than those of smaller means. It is a matter to elicit the heart interest and the liberality of every Baptist. It is a time for heroic giving, for real sacrifice. By every motive that ought to move a great people we are urged to unitedly take up this work and carry it on to a finish.

"7. It will be some time before the forces can be put afield to reach the churches and the individual members of the churches; but we may enter at once upon the preparatory stage. The committee asks that the matter be brought before the churches for prayer, that the pastors impart information and frequently talk to their people publicly and with them privately about the work in hand.

"J. B. GAMBRELL, Chairman.

"For the committee."

A Wonderful Relic.

Editor Constitution—We were shown a venerable relic yesterday. It is a well-preserved hand saw which has been in use one hundred and eighty-five years. The date when it was made—1711—is yet distinctly visible, notwithstanding its use for nearly two centuries. It was a gift from William Beverly Amoss, a Seminole war veteran who died in Hancock county last January, to Mr. J. Richard Sasnett, of Hapeville, Ga., and was being transmitted to the latter. Its history is as follows: It was brought to Hancock county about 1790 by Mr. Philip Turner, who emigrated here from Maryland about that time. He kept and used it until his death more than fifty years ago. At the sale of his effects Mr. Amoss became the purchaser, about the year 1844. Mr. Sasnett, the present owner, is a great grandson of Philip Turner and lived in Hancock until three years ago and was a personal friend of Mr. Amoss. He will greatly appreciate a relic with so many sacred associations.

FRANK L. LITTLE.

Sparta, Ga., February 14, 1896.

Second-Hand School Books.

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Change in Business

FEELING FOR CHANGE

Sometimes changes the feeling, especially if you don't find what you expected. You will require but little change here in order tomake a big change in your appearance.

Our entire stock of

WINTER CLOTHING,

Winter Underwear and Hats

Will be closed out at

COST OF MANUFACTURE

As we must have room for a tremendous spring stock. Never before have the people of Atlanta been given such an opportunity to save money on fine goods, as this reduction is on our regular stock and not on a cheap line of stuff bought for cheap sales.

EISEMAN & WEIL

Men's and Boys' Outfitters,

3 WHITEHALL ST.

H. GREENWALL'S LYCEUM THEATRE

TONIGHT.

Monday and Tuesday Grand Concert and Grand Opera by the Famous

SHERWOOD

Grand Opera Company.

MONDAY NIGHT—The entire third act of FAUST, Miss Jennie Osborne as Marguerite; Mr. William Derrick as Mephistopheles. TUESDAY NIGHT—The second acot of

MARTHA

in addition to a well-selected programme of classical numbers.

Regular prices; seats on sale at Silverman's, corner Peachtree and Marietta, and theater box office.

LAST DEAL!

Less Than 50 Cents on the Dollar

At 121 Whitehall.

Beautifully decorated Onyx Pallettes, elegant Drawn Work, fine Silk Scarfs, Mexican Water Bottles and other Novelties at SLAUGHTER prices. These fine goods SHALL be sold THIS WEEK if low prices will induce purchases. Remember the chance and call.

EDUCATIONAL.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Lycett's China Painting Studio, Atlanta, Ga

(Twelfth Year in Atlanta.)

Everything connected with the art of china painting can be had at this establishment. Lessons in all the branches. Royal Worcester, Dresden, Raised Gold, Figures, Cupids, etc. Largest and most varied collection of white china to paint on to be found under one roof. Wedding and Christmas presents painted to order. Ladies taught to paint their own presents. Call or write for information. Special hours for out of town pupils. Try William Lycett's gold for china painting. It has been on the market for 25 years. Headquarters for all artists' material.

The Southern School of Oratory and Physical Culture. - - -

STUDIO, 500 THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE BUILDING,

ATLANTA, GA.

A full course in Theory for Teachers, Repertoires for Readers, Coaching for Entertainments and Commencements.

Leila Olivia Hume

PRINCIPAL.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.

Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

ONE SOBER THOUGHT

Should make you wear our Hats this Spring. Think of the saving! Here you get the same Hat—block, material, fashion, workmanship—but less that expensive fashionable Hatter's name. Isn't this worth considering? We are sure of it! The Spring stock is here in part. Come, let us tell you more about these Hats. What is left from Winter's stocks—Clothes, Hats, Furnishings are yours for little money.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY,

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE GRAND COLUMBIA

MOST MAGNIFICENT THEATRE IN AMERICA. OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

TONIGHT.

Tuesday Matinee and Night.

Harry Williams'

Grand Scenic Production of Life in New York. By Ada Lee Bascom.

—30 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.—

A Bowery Girl.

—FIRST TIME HERE.—

Superior Company. Special Scenery. New Songs and Dances.

SEE the Bowery at Night, the Palisades on the Hudson, the Thrilling Dynamite Explosion, the Housetops of New York, the Heroic Rescue from Fire.

Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office.

Wednesday and Thursday, February 19th and 20th—Matinee Thursday.

Magnificent Production of the Big Comic Opera Success,

PRINCESS BONNIE

Words and Music by Willard Spenser, Author of "Little Tycoon."

DIRECTION D. W. TRUSS & CO.

A GREAT CAST.

Hilda Clark, Jennie Goldthwait, Bessie Fair bairn, Fred Lennox, Robert Broderick, William Armstrong—assisted by a chorus of fifty. Spendidly staged; handsomely costumed, augmented orchestra.

Seats on sale Monday at Grand box office.

"Colonel CARTER OF CARTERSVILLE."

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith

the popular author, will give a reading from his famous Virginia story and other works at

THE COLUMBIA THEATER

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 18.

Box sheet opens this morning at Miller's, under the Columbia. Tickets, 75c, 50c, 25c.

FREYER & BRADLEY RECITAL HALL

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBUARY 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. DePasquali

SONG, RECITAL.

MR. I. M. MAYER, Accompanist.

Admission by Invitation Only.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern—That I have this day sold my interest in the DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company to my brother, A. A. DeLoach, and I am henceforth relieved of all responsibility of the obligations of said company.

H. A. DeLOACH.

This the 13th February, 1896.

feb 14—3t

OUR APPETIZERS

Have proven VERY POPULAR.

You can feast like a lord on the many SEASONABLE DELICACIES that we carry in stock.

We always have SOMETHING NEW.

Come in and see us.

C. J. Kamper Grocery Co.,

Wholesale and Retail.

'Phone 628. 390 and 392 Peachtree Street.

Treasury Department.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, January 13, 1896.—Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that The Third National Bank of Atlanta in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association is authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, James H. Eckles, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Third National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness (SEAL) my hand and seal of office this 13th day of January, 1896.

JAMES H. ECKLES, Comptroller of Currency.

NO. 5020.

jan12-30t

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

In addition to his usual stock and great variety of seasonable goods, has on hand a large stock of port, sherry, Angelica, catawba, scuppernong, claret, champagne and other foreign and domestic wines; also imported French brandies, Irish whiskies, Jamaica rums, Holland gins, also Gibson's celebrated Cabinet and xxxx whiskies, and other brands of Gibson's celebrated liquors, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. There is nothing in the way of American liquors giving the satisfaction of Gibson's for purity and regularity of taste and quality. A large lot of fire crackers and Roman candles at his Whitehall street store, and at his branch store, 201 Peters street, which will be sold low during the holidays; also other Christmas tricks, all to be sold low. Terms cash.

FOR SALE.

Ten acres, on good street, right at Grant Park. Will cut up into 34 large lots. Liberal terms. Big outcome. A. L. Delkin.

Dinner Ware—so dainty and cheap that all housewives will be delighted.

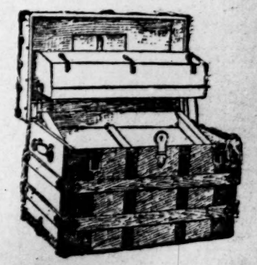
A store filled with interesting sets, lots and odd pieces. Next to the China, the prices are most attractive.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

61 Peachtree St.

TRUNKS.

NEW AUTOMATIC PATENT.



No More Mussing of Goods. Any Child Can Work It. Easily Raised. Never Gets Out of Order.

If you see this Trunk you won't get any other. I have secured the patent right for Atlanta and am now manufacturing them. Call and see them.

L. LIEBERMAN,

Atlanta Trunk Factory, 89 Whitehall. Branch Store at Railroad Crossing.

WILL RISE AND SHINE

Five Hundred Deluded Negroes Preparing for an Aerial Journey.

THEY ARE GOING TO HEAVEN

Peculiar Sect of Colored Religionists To Rise on March 5th.

THEY ARE GIVING AWAY WORLDLY GOODS

The Darkies Believe on That Day the Lord Will Command the Faithful To Leave the World.

It is a strange hallucination that causes about five hundred ignorant negroes in the city to believe implicitly that they are destined to shake off this life and rise rocket-like to the heavens on the afternoon of March 5th. The believers cling to their faith tenaciously and resent any attempt to convince them of the fallacy of their hope.

The sect is a peculiar congregation of negroes who are being inspired in their belief by one Rev. Roger, whose abode is at 101 Rawson street. His following is quite large, it is said, and those who have professed his faith are making active preparations for the aerial navigation booked for such an early date.

The exact scientific basis of the strange belief is known only to the followers of Rev. Roger. And there may be many of those of his congregation who do not understand what it is all about. It is enough for them to believe that with one gentle leap they will fly on and on to the blue sky above and there find eternal peace in the heaven they picture in theim imagination. The basic principle of the religion is apparently a belief in the supposition that the faithful will go up above at the time and hour named by their saviour.

The existence of the remakable sect in the city has been known for some time, but it is at present attracting much attention by reason of the energetic preparations being made by the faithful. The believers are already disposing of their property by sale and gift, and many have become bankrupt in the hallucination that they will need neither money nor property on their journey through the clouds. The darkies flout at the idea that once comfortably ensconsed in the airy home above they will need any of this world's goods. And the truly faithful are rapidly preparing to look up, rise and float away into space in abject poverty.

Gave Away Her Property.

The startling fact of the craze among the negroes was exemplified at the house of Fannie Smith, a devotee of the religion, at 180 Clark street, Saturday. She joined the church some time ago and believes in the infallibility of the prophecy that those who have been baptized in the faith will depart upward according to programme. Acting on her faith the woman began to dispose of her worldly goods at her home. It is said that she sold some of her furnishings, but for the most past gave them away. A large crowd gathered at the place, mostly unbelievers, and they preyed on the ignorant woman by accepting her silverware, beds, furnishings and other property. She is said to have disposed of every article of value in her house and is now awaiting the coming of the promising day.

Recently a woman living on the same street near the Smith woman, named Grant, became a believer and convert and was baptized by the preacher. Shortly afterwards she went crazy and left the city, but has now returned and is preparing to accompany the saved ones to the land of honey and milk.

Another devoted member of the church is Jesse DeVorce, a Decatur street inhabitant, residing opposite the police station. He is firmly of the opinion that the Messiah will command the faithful to leave the busy world and start on the eventful journey through space to the promised land. He carries his Bible constantly and shows a disposition to read and preach to any one who will listen to him.

Many others of the strange believers could be named and located. It is claimed that 570 people in the city have been baptized by the Rev. Roger during his stay in the city. Every one of that number expects to hands around and dance away straight to heaven. The negroes claim that the end is coming sure enough and that no power can prevent the exhibition of human sky-rocketing on March 5th. They say that it will be the work of the Messiah and that He will guide them safety to the haven of rest. No stops will be made on the long journey. No visits will be paid to straggling bodies above and the faithful will speed a chalk line looking neither to the left nor the right on their way.

No Stops in Other Worlds.

The darkies do not expect to encourter any irresistible objects in their flight. A clear passage way will be provided for them, they say. No side trips in the interest of scientific research will be made. Mars and other sky worlds will be given the go-by. One objective point and only one, is the abiding faith of the hallucinationists. Once on their way they will keep in the middle of the road. Air ships nor wings will be needed as propellers. The faithful say that without effort, without exertion, without motion they will glide from earth at the command of the Lord. It will not be a race in which the strong will triumph. The weak and child-like, the young and old, will move at the same speed and mingle in one happy circle, all rising hand in hand.

Many darkies who have not joined the sect are skeptical about the prophecy and it is likely that in the enthusiasm of the moment, as the time approaches, they will accept the faith and wade in the baptismal pond.

THE KING DEPARTS.

He Is Also a Colonel and a Wide Author and Newspaper Writer.

Yesterday the last commissioner to the Cotton States and International Exposition left Atlanta. He is Colonel John F. Hobbs. After touching many places in this country on public and private business, he expects to leave for the south seas, from which he came to the exposition on a special mission for the antipodean press. He is a combination of king, journalist and private reporter for some of the colonial governments of the southern hemisphere. Atlanta is his real home, when he is at home. After fifteen years of travel all over the world, he finds any one place monotonous. After seeing the the mountains of Georgia again, and visiting his old plantation in South Carolina, he will do some literary work for himself and then go to New York. If there is time enough left after that for a long voyage before the Mexican exposition in December, he will go to Australia, and thence to his beautiful island kingdom in the New Hebrides islands.

Colonel Hobbs is hereditary king and ruler over four islands of that groupe, and 30,000 or so of those beautiful cannibals. He is going to leave Atlanta, and his many friends are loath to give him up. He is a South Carolinain by birth and education, and a Georgia by adoption and marriage. His beautiful wife died eleven years ago as a four-months' bride and her body lies in Oakland. Oumelea's heart sleeps there with her it seems, as he has never again married.

"I am supposed to be up with the great white spirt father," he sand, when speaking of his subjects' view of his absence, "and it is about time I came down again to see my happy, wild dancing people."

The colonel-king is only about thirty-five years old and has enough crammed and packed into his wide experience to enliven many lives. His many friends here wish him bon voyage and a happy return.

Colonel Hobbs's tongue is quite a babel. He speaks seven languages and understands three others.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Of all the clever and beautiful young women who visited the Atlanta exposition none perhaps have left so memorable an impression of cleverness, gentle grace and refinement as Miss Stevenson, the daughter of Vice President Stevenson. She is extremely pretty and she has that excellent thing in woman—a soft, sympathetic voice.

The many men who met and admired her here will regret to learn that she is

MISS STEVENSON.

not to be very much longer in the ranks of belledom.

Her engagement to Mr. Wat Hardin, Jr., of Kentucky, has been announced, but the date of the marriage has not been made public. The family have been living quietly in Washington this winter on account of their mourning for the death of Miss Stevenson's eldest sister, but she has been much sought after and a great belle in a quiet way.

***

The Number Thirteen.

On Friday The Constitution told of the marriage, in this city, of Miss Julia Jones, niece of Mr. W. K. Booth, at 44 Larkin street, to Mr. E. L. Brady of Titusville, Fla. Those who are superstitious might stand aghast at the persistency with which the number 13 ran through everything connected with the event.

The young couple was married on the 13th of the month, Thursday night. Miss Jones had been engaged just thirteen weeks. The marriage ceremony concluded at 8:13. The minister who performed the service had been married thirteen years to the day. The whole bridal party in the room

MRS. E. L. BRADY.

numbered thirteen members. If the groom came for his bride over the same railway system by which he returned with her, he journeyed here on trained No. 13, and journeyed back on No. 14, which very appropriately marks the date of his arrival at home with his valentine. That is not all. It is thirteen hours' travel from Atlanta to Titusville, if you eliminate the three hours' lay-over at Jacksonville.

This seemed enough to daunt any one given to superstition, but, as fate would have it, the young couple were forced to face another old gray-headed ill-omen. Had the vestibule been on time, they would have left at 10:50 p. m. and have started their journey on Thursday. But, as their train was three hours late, the initiation of the trip was on Friday. Cupid laughs at fate, and fate pats him on the head for his sweet recklessness.

***

A quiet marriage was that of Mr. Caleb J. Maddox and Miss L. Lorena Passmore, which occurred at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. C. Ryan Michal, yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the ceremony being performed by Dr. G. B. Strickler, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church.

The bride has been for several years connected with the schools of Atlanta and has won universal respect and commendation by her thoroughness and discipline. She inherited her antitude for the schoolroom from her mother, who came of the well known and aristocratic Passmore family, of South Georgia, and who during her widowhood was one of the principals of the college at Dawson, Ga. Miss Passmore graduated from the Albemarle Female seminary, of Virginia, with distinction, and is a grandniece of the illustrious Rev. Jesse Mercer, who established from his private fortune the famous Baptist university in this state. She has made many friends in this section of the state and is popular in the circle of her acquaintance for her many sterling qualities and amiable character.

The groom is a well known and prosperous member of the brokerage business, and comes of one of the most cultured and aristocratic families in the city. His father, Mr. J. J. Maddox, is widely known throughout this section as one of the largest and most substantial wholesale grocers in the state. Mr. C. J. Maddox is a sterling young business man of many admirable qualities and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

***

Miss Elizabeth McArthur and pupils gave a piano recital on Wednesday evening last at the residence of Mr. S. B. Scott, on Merritts avenue. A large audience was present and the musicale was a success in every way. The pupils played with ease, certainty and enthusiasm.

Miss McArthur delighted her audience with the rendition of three numbers. A charming feature of the evening was the violin and mandolin solos by Mrs. C. E. Oliver.

The genial host and hostess left nothing undone to make the occasion complete.

***

The ladies of the Church of the Incarnation will present the following programme at Caldwell's hall, corner Lee and Gordon streets, West End, on Tuesday evening, the 18th, at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the church building fund. Admission 25 cents. Oysters served free:

Overture, Medley—Wurm's orchestra.
Piano Solo—Miss Armstrong.
Vocal Solo—Mrs. Sheridan.
Spanish Waltzes, Mandolin and Guitar—Messrs. McLean and Dunning.
Reading—Mrs. Lewis.
Violin Solo, "Cavatina," Roff—Signor Antonio Froseleh.
Vocal Solo—Miss Lenna Swartz.
Selection—Wurm's orchestra.
Reading, "Old Ace"—G. La Forrest Word.
Vocal Solo—Mrs. Sheridan.
Mandolin and Guitar Selections—Messrs. McLean and Dunning.
Selection—Wurm's orchestra.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The University Nine Will Begin Their Games This Week.

SCHEDULE OF CLASS GAMES

Movement To Establish a Southern Collegiate Circuit—The Thalian Performance.

Athens, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Baseball, tennis and the other athletic sports are at present occupying all the spare time of the students of the University of Georgia.

The spring athletics are well under way and the campus is crowded every afternoon by both baseball and tennis players. The 'varsity nine will begin their regular games the latter part of this week. The class games will begin the earlier part of the week.

The 'varsity nine of last year was, probably, the best college team of the southern college circle. They were successful in nearly all of their games and held the championship pennant at the end of the baseball season.

The students are proud of their record of last year and it is with a wistful eye they watch the new players who are trying to make the team. The university is of a decided athletic turn and the boys are all anxious to know if they can put a winning team on the diamond this year.

The players who are to play for positions on the 'varsity nine are J. B. Connally, Walton Clarke, Rufus Nalley, H. W. Stubbs, Craig Barrow, J. O. Pettis, W. L. Kemp, Fred Morris, H. Lovejoy, R. B. Davis, Walter Cothran, Malvin Helsey, Major Proctor, Colonel Blount, M. DuBose, Jonathan Threat Moore, Pliny Hall and Nat Harris.

Several games have already been arranged for the 'varsity nine. March 31st, Baltimore will play the university, probably several games. On April 18th, the Technological nine will play the 'varsity boys at Athens. Three games have been arranged with Vanderbilt university—one to be played in Atlanta and two in Athens. The Auburn nine, the University of Georgia's greatest rival for athletic honors, will meet the Georgia boys at Macon. Auburn was defeated last year by the 'varsity nine in Atlanta, and they have never forgotten this defeat. The university met its Waterloo on Thanksgiving Day when it played the Auburn eleven, and this is only part of their revenge for the many defeats at the hands of the Georgians.

A movement is on foot to establish a southern collegiate circuit for the college teams this season. If the movement is successful Suwanee, Vanderbilt, Auburn, Mercer, Oxford, the universities of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia will probably be the circuit.

The class games will begin earlier this year than heretofore on account of the coming of the trainer for the 'varsity nine. As the trainer will only be here for two weeks they want to have the team in as good condition as possible, so that the individual playing may receive the benefit of his coaching.

Following is the schedule of the class games:

Juniors vs. sophomores, February 22d; lawyers vs. freshmen, February 25th; seniors vs. juniors, February 27th; sophomores vs. freshmen, February 29th; seniors vs. lawyers, March 2d; juniors vs. freshmen, March 5th; seniors vs. sophomores, March 7th; juniors vs. lawyers, March 10th; seniors vs. freshmen, March 12th; lawyers vs. sophomores, March 14th.

The captains of the different class teams are: Fred Morris, lawyers; J. T. Moore, freshmen; J. Elsinger, sophomores; Marion Dubose, juniors; Craig Barrow, seniors.

There is much doubt as to who will be the winners of the class games, but the lawyers have decidedly the best material to make up a team. The freshmen say they have a good chance for the pennant, but they are unable to cope with the six 'varsity players who will be on the lawyers' team.

The juniors of last year proved to be the winning team, but they will probably fall off this year. The sophomores have a fair chance, while the seniors have even a better show than the sophomores. Who the winners of the class pennant will be is yet to be found out. Fred Morris, captain of the lawyers, is also captain of the 'varsity nine.

The Thalians.

The successful performance of the Thalians given a few nights ago at the opera house, recalls the history of this now celebrated organization.

It was in 1892 that this club was organized. At that time the faculty of the university were down on organizations of this kind, and it was impossible for a member of the Thalians to get a "bootlick"—the students' term for making an impression—on any of the professors.

Lamar Lyndon, now attending the law school of the University of Virginia, was the organizer of the Thalians. He possesses the rare talents of an artist, and in order to give scope to this talent, he organized the Thalians, first known as a dramatic organization.

The first productions were burlesques on the tragedies of Shakespeare, which made a great hit in the "city of knowledge." Up to this year these burlesques have been repeated and have always proved successful. The faculty saw that it would not do to restrict the boys in this vocation and made it possible for a member of the Thalian to get a "bootlick."

The second president of the Thalians was Pratt Fleming, of Atlanta, under whose organization the Thalians gave many entertaining performances. In 1895 Ed Ryals was elected president. It was this year that the Thalians produced the burlesque on "Hamlet," which made such a pronounced hit.

Pliny Hall is the present president of the organization and it was indeed a creditable minstrel performance the company gave on Wednesday night last.

It was a typical Georgia minstrel with many jokes, that only the swell Athens audience have heard. Oscar Lyndon, brother of the organizer of the Thalians, and Fred Buice were the end men. Ridley and Smith assisted in the fun making in the first part. The specialties by the college talent were good. The closing part was similar to that of all minstrel performances with the exception that the Thalians's wind-up was a true scene and incident of Athens life.

It represented a "sweep." Exactly what a sweep is, is hard to tell, unless we say it is an all-around scrap with plenty of blood flowing and with all the breakables that can be found smashed into particles. The "sweeps" have been a terror to all boarding house keepers and it was with great emotion that those who happened to be present watched a real "sweep" without injury to themselves.

The Thalians will give another improved performance of their minstrel at an early date, and then will probably go on the road, visiting the nearby towns.

The Anniversarians.

On Wednesday, the 19th, Mr. John T. Norris, of Cartersville, will deliver the anniversary address of the Demosthenian Literary Society.

On that day the schools in the city will turn out in a body in honor of the occasion. The exercises will be held in the chapel and it will surely be crowded with many young ladies of the Lucy Cobb and Home schools.

Mr. Norris, the anniversarian, is a young man of eloquence, of that type of eloquence that Clay, Hill and Grady possessed. He is a young man and a deep thinker, and during his college years won a number of speakership places.

This is his first year at the university. He was a graduate of the class of '94 from Emory, and afterwards went through a course in a celebrated institution at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. W. A. Harris, of Macon, is the anniversarian of the Phi Kappa Society. Mr. Harris won the anniversarian's place over ten of the very best orators in college. He is one of the brightest literary men in the university and has won honors in both elocution and in his studies in all of his classes.

Mr. Harris entered the freshmen class in '91 and has since been in the university. He has held nearly every prominent office in the power of the students and was lately chosen as the leader of the debate in the intercollegiate debate that is to occur at Macon between the university and Emory.

Mr. Harris will deliver his address Saturday, when all the schools in Athens will turn out to hear him.

An article that appeared in an issue of The Forest and Stream of several days ago attempted to give the standing of the football teams in the south. The article did the University of Georgia great injustice and the boys are kicking accordingly. In an issue of The Red and Black last week the paper in question was given a roast and gave the standing of the southern football teams and their games.

In the article in The Forest and Stream the University of Georgia eleven were rated about sixth or seventh, when it should be second or third. Suwanee was put several points above the Georgia boys, when they should be several points below. Only one or two of the standings were correct out of the many southern teams.

L. L. H.

HALL AND CAMPUS.

It is not an absolute certainty as yet that Yale will send a crew to row at the Henley regatta in England next summer. There is a great deal of discussion in regard to the advisability of this proceeding, and it is now proposed to submit the matter to a mass meeting of the under-graduates. A great many reasons are urged pro and con in regard to this enterprise. By many it is considered that Harvard is the only natural rival of Yale in the United States, and that, if Yale should enter an athletic association for rowing, or anything else, she would have entanglements to molest her when friendly athletic relations should be re-established with Harvard. Cornell has often taunted Yale for her unwillingness to row against the carnelian and white, Cornell thus claiming the "championship of America." But in rowing matters, Yale hoots at the idea of obtaining the "championship" being a motive in pure athletics. Hence it is thought it would be unwise for Yale to enter the race with Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania on the Hudson this spring. Now, as Henley is so far away, there will be no entanglements to settle in regard to championships, etc., while winning there would be a great thing for Yale. By many it is urged that at this time in our history, it is of particular importance that everything possible should be done to bring about the existence of perfectly amicable relations between the young men of this country and those of England, and they think Yale's participation in the Henley race will be something gained in that particular. Yale will make her decision in a few days, and should she go to England—as it seems probable she will do—the good wishes of all Americans will accompany them, just as they did the Cornellians last summer.

The continued mention of the Henley regatta in rowing matters, naturally raises an inquiry as to what the "Henley regatta" is. It is a rowing race, instituted in 1839, and held every July on the Thames. The trophy is called the "grand challenge cup," and can be contested for by any amateur eight of any country. The rules are very strict, in order to insure the non-participation of professionals in the races. The length of the course is one mile and five hundred and fifty yards. The course itself is perfectly straight, and is an ideal one for the purpose. The Yale crew, if it goes abroad, will be the fifth American college to enter an English regatta. Harvard sent one in 1869, but was defeated by the university of Oxford. Columbia attempted to redeem Harvard's defeat by sending a crew of her own in 1878. She won over all comers—the only American college that ever attained this distinction. In 1881, Cornell sent over a crew which was badly beaten. The failure of her second attempt last July to establish a record is well known to all. So, as far as rowing is concerned, the reputation of American colleges abroad is yet to be made. Yale, if she goes, will have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

The report of President Eliot, of Harvard, which has just been issued, makes very interesting reading. It will be remembered that last year the position of the Harvard faculty in regard to football, was one of decided antipathy. President Eliot himself denounced it as "unfit for college use." In this report, he reviews Harvard's athletic relations with Yale from 1882 to date, and shows that the amateur standard has been steadily raised, and athletic excesses have been materially lessened. He gracefully retires from his decidedly inimical position in regard to football—last year's record having shown so conclusively the beneficial possibilities of the game. He, however, maintains that athletics "require at all American universities and colleges steady and watchful control." It has now become obvious that the great majority of the intelligent people in this country are of this opinion, and that judicious parents are likely to make their opinion felt." His idea is certainly a proper one, and by the practice of inter-collegiate athletics will be greatly benefited.

A forthcoming college event that is just now attracting considerable attention is the sesqui-centennial anniversary of Princeton college, to be held October 20. It is proposed to celebrate the completion of the century and a half by raising a large endowment for additional college and university work: it is proposed to develop Princeton, both as a strong college and a great universtiy, and to announce formally the change of the name of the college from the "college of New Jersey" to "Princeton university." Numerous committees have been appointed to perfect the arrangements, and all have their work well under way. These committees propose to make this the most impressive university celebration ever held in this country. It is expected that most of the living alumni will be present; other universities and learned societies, both American and foreign, will be invited to send delegates, and the college hopes, at that time, to entertain many distinguished guests, including the president of the United States, who has already accepted an invitation to speak at the celebration.

A programme for three days' festivities has already been adopted in outline. It provides for numerous events of an academic character, in which the students and alumni of the college are expected to take an active part. In general, the whole of Princeton's life will be symbolized in the ceremonies. Especial prominence will be given to Princeton's important part in connection with revolution and the framing of the national constitution. As has been intimated, the celebration proper will be made typical of Princeton and all she stands for in history, past and present. At that time will be brought out the beginnings of Princeton and her development through the century and a half of her history. It will be the work of a committee appointed for this purpose to prepare a memorial volume, in which will be set forth the history of the institution.

Interest in inter-collegiate debating continues to manifest itself among colleges all over the country. Those in charge of the arrangements for the Cornell-University of Pennsylvania debate, are making great preparations for the occasion. Hon. Levi P. Morton will probably act as chairman, and the Hon. Joseph Choate will be invited to act as one of the judges. The University of Chicago will soon debate with the University of Illinois on the question, "Resolved, That the recent boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain is not a legitimate cause for interference by the United States on the basis of the Monroe doctrine." The University of Chicago has also challenged for a debate with Columbia, which will undoubtedly take place, as the former university is taking every possible means to encourage this line of college activity. She was defeated, however, recently by the University of Iowa. The question was, "Resolved, That the further extension of territory by the United States is unadvisable." The Northwestern university and that of Wisconsin are going to have a ferocious battle in April. And not only are the men engaging in these debates, but even the women in some of the colleges are endeavoring to be allowed the privilege of participation. And thus the collegiate debate movement continues, gaining influence and prominence with every experience.

In connection with our observation of the development of Japan it may be of interest to note that there is only one university there, recognized by the government as such. It is called the Imperial university, is situated at Tokio, and is very unlike American institutions. Latin and Greek are not taught. There are courses in medicine, law, philosophy, science and engineering, that in law being most popular. There are about 800 students. There is no college life, and the students never intermingle as a body. Athletics have as yet made little progress, although a baseball nine, a track team, and a crew are maintained. Football has not yet been introduced, although it soon will be, for there is an eleven already at the University of China. There are several other institutions there on a level with the Imperial university, but they are yet to be recognized by the government as universities.

The "Red and Black" of the University of Georgia presents a very creditable appearance under its new management. The absence of the financial burden that has so hampered the paper in the past is even evident in the more light-hearted character of the contributions and editorials. It is certainly to be hoped that the Red and Black will be a success, for the University of Georgia is sadly in need of a first-class college journal.

To one uninformed, a statement of the magnitude of the American college Greek letter fraternity system is a very surprising fact. These fraternities have a membership of 10,000, with some 650 active and 350 inactive chapters. They own seventy houses or towns in the various cities. The finest of these is one worth $100,000, owned by the Chi Psi fraternity at Cornell.

Smith college, situated at Northampton, Mass., is now said to be the largest college for women in the world. Its attendance has increased from 787, in the last college year, to 875 for 1895-96. The work done by this institution is wonderful in the extent of its influence. IVY LEE.

CAROLINA CONDENSATIONS.

Reward for Incendiaries — Political Gossip, Etc.

Raleigh, N. C., February 16.—(Special.)—An executive reward of $100 was offered today for evidence leading to the capture and conviction of the unknown persons who burned six miles of Cumberland county's stock law fence. The same reward was offered for the capture of William Hass, alias Finley Hart, who burned a store in Yadkin county.

The new gymnasium at Guilford college was formally opened last night, President Hobbs making the address.

The silver democrats are making arrangements for harmonious relations with the silver men in the populist and republican parties.

Theodore F. Davidson has resigned as mayor of Asheville.

A republican paper here charges today that Thomas B. Reed is furnishing money to aid Oliver H. Dockery and Congressman Settle to carry out their plans in North Carolina.

The republican state organ says: "Fusion with the populists on the basis of 1894 on local, county, legislative, state and congressional tickets is safe, honest and honorable and ought not to be abandoned. The fact that it exists in sixty counties without a jar shows the hold it has upon the masses, but the republicans of North Carolina will not desert their party and its principles to vote for silverites."

A cyclone, which swept through Gate county, wrecked several buildings and killed a child, aged fifteen months, named Umphiett.

The Christian Endeavor state convention is called to meet at Greensboro April 17th. Rev. A. D. Thaller is president.

The home of J. R. Plummer's sawmill, in Randolph, exploded yesterday and killed three persons and seriously wounded three others.

Fire at Louisburg destroyed the cotton platform and 519 bales of cotton. It was of incendiary origin.

Newton Mace, who last August murdered United States Deputy Marshal Whitt, in Madison county, was captured last evening in McDowell county. He had all the while been hiding in the mountains.

QUICK SHOTS EXCHANGED.

A Rowdy Kills an Officer and Is Killed Himself.

Frankfort, Ky., February 16.—At 7 o'clock last night Policeman Henry Brown was shot and instantly killed by Lucien Hawkins, a disreputable and drunken character, who was himself killed by officer Gordon.

Hawkins created a disturbance in a saloon and when Officers Brown and Gordon appeared he opened fire, dropping Brown. Gordon then shot Hawkins.

Griffin News.

Griffin, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—Socially speaking Griffin has not seen a more active period than the past week for a good many seasons. Valentine's week of 1896 will long be remembered locally, on account of the many society events, both great and small. One peculiarity that marked them, however, was that, with one exception, no gentlemen were present.

Monday evening the Sextette Card Club was entertained by Miss Florrie Jeane Richards, at her cosy home on Taylor street. The gay young people passed the evening playing progressive whist and high five. Light refreshments were served by the hostess.

Miss Edwards entertained about thirty guests very elaborately on Wednesday from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock, at her home in the northern suburbs. The feature of the entertainment was the musical guessing contest, in which Misses Brawner and Hammond were the successful contestants.

Certainly the event of the week and possibly the most brilliant entertainment of the season was the elegant card party given by Mrs. DeForest Allgood, Thursday afternoon, from 3 to 6 p. m. The hostess was very handsome in a superb black satin gown, trimmed with cut jet, and at her throat a magnificent diamond pin. The decorations were undoubtedly the handsomest seen in Griffin in years. The parlor was radiant with crimson lilies, azalias and ferns, while, in the hall, tall flowers and palms were grouped in a most effective manner. The menu served was of a degree of excellence that left nothing more to be desired.

Progressive euchre was played and the prizes were won by Mesdames A. B. Johnson, W. C. Beeks and J. H. Drewry.

On Saturday Mrs. B. R. Blakely entertained the North Side Card Club at her home on North Hill street. Elegant refreshments were served at the end of the games.

Miss Mary Burr gave a very dainty little card party to her friends Saturday from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and those who were fortunate enough to be present say that it was complete in every detail. Mesdames A. J. Burr and C. G. Mills were the successful contestants for the prizes.

A Strong Card.

From The Thomasville Times.

Your Uncle Bob Hardeman's indorsement of "Bill" Speer for treasurer, is a strong card. Mr. Speer is one of the men, perhaps the only man, except Colonel Hardeman, who is thoroughly familiar with the office, its duties and responsibilities. He will, in all probability, succeed Colonel Hardeman.

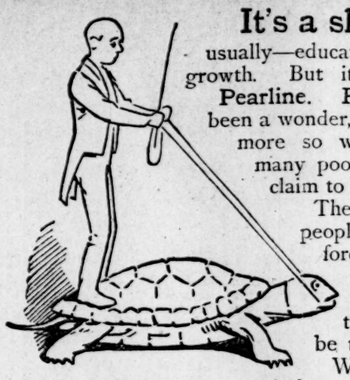
Nervous women will find relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it enriches the blood and thus strengthens the nerves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS THE SPRING approaches ants and roaches from their holes come out. Mice and rats, in spite of cats, gally skip about. Royal Blue Powder is what you need and now is the time to use it. We will take contract to clear your premises, guaranteed, or sell you the goods. Investigate us. Royal Chemical Co., 86 Peachtree street. Our dollar size this season 75 cents, by mail 86 cents, prepaid anywhere. Our Royal Blue Powder is reliable. Remember it, the alligator brand.
feb 13 4t

LADIES' COLUMN.

LADIES AND GENTS, carry your old hats to W. E. Baker, 7½ North Broad street, and have them cleaned, dyed and shaped into the latest style. feb16-2t



It's a slow process, usually—education, development, and growth. But it hasn't been so with Pearline. Pearline's success has been a wonder, from the start. All the more so when you consider the many poor imitations of it, which claim to make washing easy. These things tend to confuse people, of course. They're forced on the public by peddlers, prizes, substitution, etc. No doubt they're often thought to be the same as Pearline. We protest. Don't judge Pearline by the company it has to keep. 471

Millions NOW USE Pearline

HELP WANTED—Male.

AGENTS.—Greatest offer given by any Newspaper—Fifty Cents to agents on each Dollar. The Catholic News is indorsed by the Catholic Bishops, Priests and eminent writers as the leading Catholic Family Weekly. Subscription price, One Year by Mail, One Dollar—Canvassers are allowed the large commission of Fifty Cents on each $1.00. Agents wanted in every Catholic parish in every city and town. Experience not necessary. Write for sample copy. Address The Catholic News, 13 Barclay street, New York.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Two copies each of the daily Constitution of January 1st, April 7th and November 10, 1895. Will pay a liberal price for one or any of them. T. J. Kelly, Atlanta, Ga.

ARE YOU A DYSPEPTIC?—If so, you know its horrors. Call or write for my book of advice free to all sufferers, telling you what food to eat and what must be avoided. Its causes, prevention and cure. Liver complaint is a twin disorder of dyspepsia. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Address Dr. Larkins, 98 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga. feb 14—3t

WANTED—Salesman.

CIGARS—Man traveling in Georgia or Tennessee to take several brands of standard cigars as a side line; good business; references required. O. P. Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. feb16-3t

100 SALESMEN to sell new cash register (cut price). Big pay. National C. Co., Winston, N. C. feb16 3t

SALESMEN wanted, $5 daily, no delliveries or collections, costly outfit free, side line or exclusive. Manufacturers, 3941 Market street, Philadelphia.
decl-sun tf

$60 TO $150 paid salesmen for cigars; experience not necessary; extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo. jan-9-3m

WANTED—Agents.

$25 PER WEEK and expenses to sell cigars; experience unnecessary; special inducements. Valley Cigar Company, St. Louis Mo. feb-16-6t

MONEY FOR AGENTS—We have the fast seller, a cylinder meat roasting and basting pan, revolver the roast in the juices while cooking. Agents—good ones—wanted. Write J. F. Zetzsche, Richview, Ill. feb 9—it

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Parties wanting envelopes addressed at $2 per thousand, will apply at 202 Equitable building. Typewritten. feb11-6

YOU CAN have your teeth extracted without the slightest pain and have artificial ones inserted without plates. Atlanta Dental Parlors, 403 and 404 Norcross building.

GASOLINE.

GASOLINE and headlight oil in five gallon quantities, delivered in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Very desirable, large, front room on first floor; newly furnished; excellent table; fare reasonable to permanent couple or two young men. 93 Auburn avenue, corner Courtland. feb 16 5t

FOUR YOUNG MEN can get rooms with board; new house, all conveniences, in private family; references required. Apply 223 Courtland street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEW YORK commission house is desirous of handling the production of cotton cloth mill; highest reference as to financial and commercial standing. Address "Cotton Cloth," care Constitution. feb1 1m

WANTED—A business man with $2,500, money secured and chance to double same inside of six months, good salaried position. Business feb 15 2t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITERS, Edison new mimeographs and their supplies. Typewriter desks, second-hand machines. 'Phone 116. Edwin Hardin, No. 13 Peachtree.
jan 21 1m

Opium Cure.

DON'T DESPAIR, I cure the opium, morphine, whiskey and cigarette habit. Have cured many. Mrs. Dr. A. P. Brown, 351 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—West End, 9-room house; all modern conveniences; east front lot 66x150; $1,000 cash, balance easy. Apply 845 Equitable.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE—The Union Loan and Trust Company has desirable residence lots in different parts of the city, and will build you a home according to your own plans, on the small monthly payment plan. Call and see F. H. Cathcart, secretary, corner Broad and Alabama sts. feb3-1m

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. COX, attorney, has removed his law office from Whitehall street to Temple Court, corner Alabama and Pryor streets.

NOTICE—I will give active attention to collection of claims and law practice. Have two collectors; business solicited. John W. Cox, attorney, rooms 309-311, Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga. feb-16-mon-tues

FINANCIAL.

GEORGIA STATE 3½ per cent bonds, $6,000, for sale below the market price. John Blackmar Co., stock and bond brokers, Columbus, Ga. feb 14—3t

MEDICAL.

LADIES!—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable, take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. All druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. may 26-30t mon t thu sat su.

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

TO INTRODUCE our 26 model Overson bicycle in this section of the country we will send out latest model, all improvements, free of all charges to your express office on receipt of $5. No other charges. Remember, only $5. Overson Wheel Co., No. 117 N. 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 1-3t.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

ELEVATORS CHEAP—Several second-hand passenger and freight, in good order, on hand. We will take your old in exchange for new elevator. Atlanta Elevator Works. feb16-1f

"A SHORT HORSE is soon curried."

The plain truth is easiest told. Our diamonds are as high in quality and as low in price as anywhere in the United States. We buy them loose and do our own mounting.

Julius R. Watts & Co.
Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash paid for old gold and silver.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000 to lend at once upon city property at low rates. We also make a specialty of larger loans upon business property. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap.

T. W. FAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of interest. Purchase money notes bought and sold. No. 210 Norcross building, Atlanta.

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, have from $5,000 to $30,000 to lend upon central property at 6 per cent.

MONEY ON HAND to lend at 6, 7 and 8 per cent straight on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties; also monthly payment loans; good notes and building and loan stock bought. W. A. Foster, No. 2 North Broad st.

MONEY TO LOAN—We make and negotiate real estate and other loans upon satisfactory security. W. C. Hale & Co., corner Broad and Alabama streets.

FARM LOANS in 50 miles of Atlanta, promptly negotiated by W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court. jan 5—tf

TRADER'S COMPANY negotiates loans on real estate. Coty property to exchange for good farm or timber land. Bank stocks for sale. 47 N. Broad street. jan31-1y

SOUTHERN Loan and Banking Company always has money to lend in any amount on short or long time repayable in monthly installments, on real or personal property. Rate of interest dependent on character of security offered. Purchase money notes bought. We charge no commissions. W. T. Crenshaw, Cashier, No. 13 East Alabama street. feb8-3m

LOANED ON CITY real estate or collaterals, at 6 to 8 per cent per annum; no commissions; principals only applv. G. S. May, private banker, 707 Temple Court. feg 13 tf

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—Best two saloons in Atlanta, half cash, balance easy. Address X, care Constitution. feb 13 4t

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

CHICKENS—Settings of eggs from pure bred Indian game, $2; 1 trio of chickens $12.50. A. Y. Howell. feb 16-12t.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—The best $35 10-room house in Atlanta; modern, near car line. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty. feb16-2t

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 23 SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad Street, Corner Walton.

5-r. h., 212 Luckie.. .. ..

process,
development, and
't been so with
he's success has
the start. All the
you consider the
ations of it, which
washing easy.
gs tend to confuse
course. They're
n the public by
ers, prizes, substi-
n, etc. No doubt
often thought to
me as Pearline.
est. Don't judge
471
arline
ORT HORSE
ried."
truth is easiest told.
ds are as high in quality
in price as anywhere in
States. We buy them
o our own mounting.
R. Watts & Co.
ers, 57 Whitehall.
for old gold and silver.
NEY TO LOAN.
OLLEMAN negotiate loans
al estate and Georgia farm
ilding, Atlanta.
500, $3,500, $5,000 to lend at
property at low rates. We
ecialty of larger loans upon
Weyman & Connors, 825
ng.
ABLES, diamonds, jewel-
l and confidential. Henry
ecatur street, near Pryor
NETT, No. 537 Equitable
tates real estate mortgage
rty in or near Atlanta,
on hand. Borrower can pay
he pleases. Rates depend
. Large and good loans
R & CO. negotiate loans on
state and choice improved
nds at low rates of in-
money notes bought and
orcross building, Atlanta.
estate you can borrow
ou want from Atlanta Dis-
Office 5th floor Temple
Moody, cashier.
Company negotiates loans
cent on improved real es-
facilities for handling large
oad street.
R & CO., 210 Norcross build-
m $5,000 to $50,000 to lend
perty at 6 per cent.
AND to lend at 6, 7 and 8
ht on real estate in Fulton
unties; also monthly pay-
d notes and building and
ht. W. A. Foster, No. 2
N—We make and negotiate
other loans upon satisfac-
V. C. Hale & Co., corner
ama streets.
in 50 miles of Atlanta,
tiated by W. P. Davis,
mple Court. jan 5—tf
PANY negotiates loans on
ory property to exchange
timber land. Bank stocks
road street. jan12-1y
an and Banking Company
ney to lend in any amounts
time repayable in monthly
real or personal property.
dependent on character
d. Purchase money notes
rge no commissions. W.
shier, No. 13 East Ala-
feb8-3m
TY real estate or collat-
per cent per annum; no
rincipals only apply.
banker, 707 Temple Court.
G MATERIAL.
two saloons in Atlanta,
e easy. Address X., care
feb 13-4t
hickens, Eggs, Etc.
igs of eggs from pure
e, $2; 1 trio of chickens
feb 16-12t.
uses, Cottages, Etc.,
est $35 10-room house in
near in, car line.
laverty. feb16-2t
can always be had on
ood notes and collaterals,
Checks and Drafts on city
nks cashed after regular
LESON'S BANK, 21 and 23
BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.
RENT
e, the Renting Agent,
reet, Corner Walton.
36 75
30 00
25 00
22 50
stories. 200 00
14 00
40 00
40 00
30 00
18 00
hitehall. 125 00
one acre. 17 50
furnished 40 00
nman Park. 35 00
25 00
enting from us abso-
OR BUSINESS
condition of my
ent. Competent
oped for service,
r property rent-
and prompt re-
your business in
u are with me
IRARDEAU,
Kimball House.
OUR past due notes,
dgments, etc., to J. R.
nd floor, human Bldg.,
llect them they are not
ion. Give him a trial
Collections made any-
charge. Testimonials
erchants and bankers.
MONEY TO LOAN on
amonds, watches, jew-
ry, guns, pistols and
usical instruments. A
mplete line of watches
d jewelry. Bargains in
redeemed pledges.
Broad St., Atlanta.
siness strictly con-
ntial.

TALMAGE IS POPULAR

He Now Preaches Both Night and Morning in Washington City.

BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES

This Was the Subject of His Sermon Yesterday Morning—Immense Congregation Present.

Washington, February 16.—(Special.)—A change has taken place. Dr. Talmage when first coming to Washington preached only Sunday evenings, but so great has been the demand for his services that he now preaches Sunday morning and evening, and takes charge of the Thursday evening meeting. The throngs are immense. The subject of his sermon for today was, "Bringing in the Sheaves," the text being Joel iii, 13: "Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe."

The sword has been poetized and the world has celebrated the sword of Bolivar, the sword of Cortez, and the sword of Lafayette. The pen has been properly eulogized, and the world has celebrated the pen of Addison, the pen of Southey, and the pen of Irving. The painter's pencil has been honored, and the world has celebrated the pencil of Murillo, the pencil of Rubens, and the pencil of Bierstadt. The sculptor's chisel has come in for high encomium, and the world has celebrated Chantrey's chisel, and Crawford's chisel, and Greenough's chisel. But there is one instrument about which I sing the first canto that was ever sung—the sickle, the sickle of the Bible, the sickle that has reaped the harvests of many centuries. Sharp and bent into a semi-circle, and glittering, this reaping hook, no longer than your arm, has furnished the bread for thousands of years. Its success has produced the wealth of nations. It has had more to do with the world's progress than sword, and pen, and pencil, and chisel, all put together. Christ puts the sickle into exquisite sermonic simile, and you see that instrument flash all up and down the Apocalypse as St. John swings it, while through Joel in my text God commands the people, as through his servants now He commands them, "Put ye in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe."

Last November there was great rejoicing all over the land. With trumpet and cornet and organ and thousand-voiced psalm we praised the Lord for the temporal harvests. We praised God for the wheat, the rye, the oats, the cotton, the rice, all the fruits of the orchard and all the grains of the field; and the nation never does a better thing than when in the autumn it gathers to festivity and thanks God for the greatness of the harvest. But I come today to speak to you of richer harvests, even the spiritual. How shall we estimate the value of a man? We say he is worth so many dollars, or he has achieved such and such a position; but we know very well there are some men at the top of the ladder who ought to be at the bottom, and some at the bottom who ought to be at the top, and the only way to estimate a man is by his soul. We all know that we shall live forever. Death cannot kill us. Other crafts may be drawn into the whirlpool or shivered off the rocks, but this life within us will weather all storms and drop no anchor and ten million years after death will shake out signals on the high seas of eternity. You put the merchant off your doorstep and say he is only a beggar; but he is worth all the gold of the mountains, worth all the pearls of the sea, worth the solid earth, worth sun and moon and stars, worth the entire material universe. Take all the paper that ever came from the rags and type and put it side by side and sheet by sheet, and let men with fleetest pens make figures on that paper for 10,000 years, and they will only have begun to express the value of the soul. Suppose I could trade off Australia and Nevada and Australia, of how much value would they be to me one moment after I departed this life? How much of Philadelphia does Stephen Girard own today? How much of Boston property does Abbott Lawrence own today? The man who today hath a dollar in his pocket hath more worldly estate than the millionaire who died last year. How do you suppose I feel standing here surrounded by a multitude of souls, each one worth more than the material universe? Oh, was I not right in saying, this spiritual harvest is richer than the temporal harvest? I must lighten the girdle, I must sharpen the sickle, I must be careful how I swing the instrument for gathering the grain, lest one stalk be lost. One of the most powerful sickles for reaping this spiritual harvest is the preaching of the gospel. If the sickle have a rosewood handle, and it be adorned with precious stones, and yet it cannot bring down the grain, it is not worth a sickle, and preaching amounts to nothing unless it harvests souls for God. Shall we preach philosophy? The Ralph Waldo Emersons could beat us at that. Shall we preach science? The Agassizes could beat us at that. The minister of Jesus Christ with weakest arm going forth in earnest prayer, and wielding this sickel of the gospel, shall find the harvest all around him waiting for the angel sheaf-binders. Oh, this harvest of souls! I notice in the fields that the farmer did not stand upright when he gathered the grain. I noticed he had to stoop to his work, and I noticed in order to bind the sheaves the better he had to put his knee upon them. And as we go forth in this work for God we cannot stand upright in our rhetoric and our metaphysics and our erudition. We have to stoop to our work. Ay, we have to put our knee to it or we will never gather sheaves for the Lord's garner. Peter swung that sickle on the day of Pentecost, and three thousand sheaves came in. Richard Baxter swung that sickle at Kidderminster, and McCheyne at Dundee, and vast multitudes came into the kingdom of God.

Oh, this is a mighty gospel! It captured not only John the lamb, but Paul the lion. Men may gnash their teeth and clinch their fists, but it is the power of God and the wisdom of God unto salvation. But alas, if it is only preached in pulpits on Sabbath days! We must go forth into our stores, our shops, our banking houses, our factories and the streets, and everywhere preach Christ. We stand in our pulpits for two hours on the Sabbath and command Christ to the people; but there are 168 hours in the week, and what are the two hours on the Sabbath against the 166? Oh, there comes down the ordination of God this day upon all the people, men who toil with head and hand and foot—the ordination comes upon all merchants, upon all mechanics, upon all toilers, and God says to you as he says to me: "Go, teach all nations. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." Mighty gospel, let the whole earth hear it! The story of Christ is to regenerate the nations, it is to eradicate all wrong, it is to turn the earth into a paradise. Christ at the last painted the Lord's Supper, and he wanted the chief attention directed to the face of Christ. When he invited his friends in to criticise the picture, they admired the chalice more than they did the face, and the old artist said, "This picture is a failure," and he dashed out the picture of the cups, and said: "I shall have noth ng to detract from the face of the Lord; Christ is the all of this picture."

Another powerful sickle for the reaping of this harvest is Christian song. I know in many churches the whole work is delegated to a few people standing in the organ loft. But, my friends, a church cannot repent for us and others cannot die for us, we cannot delegate to others the work of singing for us. While a few drilled artists shall take the chants and execute the more skillful music, when the hymn is given out let there be hundreds and thousands of voices uniting in the acclamation. On the way to grandeurs that never cease and glories that never die, let us sing. At the battle of Lutzen, a general came to the king and said: "Those soldiers are singing as they are going into battle. Shall I stop them?" "No," said the king, "men that can sing like that can fight." Oh, the power of Christian song! When I arise here you may argue back. The argument you make against religion may be more skillful than the argument I make in behalf of religion. But who can stand before the pathos of some unlifted song like that which we sometimes sing:

Show pity, Lord, O Lord, forgive!
Let a repenting rebel live!
Are not thy mercies large and free?
May not a sinner trust in thee?

Another mighty sickle for the reaping of the gospel harvest is prayer. What does God do with our prayers? Does he go on the battlements of heaven and throw them off? No. What do you do with gifts given you by those who love you very much? You keep them with great sacredness. And do you suppose God will take our prayers, offered in the sincerity and love of our hearts, and scatter them to the winds? Oh, no! He will answer them all in some way. Oh, what a mighty thing prayer is! It is not a long rigmarole of "ohs," and "ahs," and "for ever and ever, Amens." It is a breathing of the heart into the heart of God! Oh, what a mighty thing prayer is! Elijah with it reached up to the clouds and shook down the showers. With it John Knox shook Scotland. With it Martin Luther shook the earth. And when Philip Melancthon lay sick unto death, as many supposed, Martin Luther came in and said, "Philip, we can't spare you!" "Oh," said he, "Martin, you must let me go; I am tired of persecution and tired of life. I want to go to be with my God." "No," said Martin Luther, "you shall not go; you must take this food and then I will pray for you." He took the food and Martin Luther knelt down and prayed as only he could pray, and convalescence came and Martin Luther went back and said to his friends: "God has saved the life of Philip Melancthon in direct answer to my prayer." Oh, the power of prayer! Have you tested it?

Dr. Prime, of New York, in his beautiful book entitled, "Around the World," described a mausoleum in India which it took 20,000 men twenty-two years to build—that and the buildings surrounding—and he says: "Standing in that mausoleum and uttering a word it is echoed back from a height of 150 feet; not an ordinary echo, but a prolonged music, as though there were angels hovering in the air." And every word of earnest prayer we utter has an echo, not from the marble cupola of an earthly mausoleum, but from the heart of God and from the wings of angels as they hover, crying: "Behold, he prays!" Oh, test it? Mighty sickle for reaping this gospel harvest, the sickle of prayer!

It does not make so much difference about the posture you take, whether you sit, stand or kneel, or lie on your face, or in your physical agonies lie on your back. It does not make any difference about the physical posture, as was shown in the hospital, when the chaplain said as he looked over the beds of the suffering: "Let all those wounded men here who would like to be prayed for lift the hand! Some lifted two hands; others lifted one hand; some with hands amputated could only lift the stump of the arm. One man, both his arms amputated, could give no signal except to say: Me! me!" Oh, it does not make any difference about the rhetoric of your prayers; it does not make any difference about the posture; it does not make any difference whether you can lift a hand or have no hand to lift. God is ready to hear you. Prayer is answered. God is waiting to respond.

"Lift up your eyes upon the fields, for they are white already to harvest." How many have you reaped for God? Do you ask me how many I have reaped for God? I cannot say. Now can you say how many you have reaped? I hope there are some who have been instrumental in the kingdom of God through your instrumentality. Have there not been? Not one? You, a man thirty-five, forty, fifty years of age and not one? I see souls coming up to glory. Here is a Sunday school teacher bringing ten or fifteen souls. Here is a tract distributer bringing in forty or fifty souls. Here is a man you never heard of, who has been very useful in bringing souls to God. He carries in 150 souls. They are the sheaves of his harvest. How many have you brought? Not one—can it be? What will God say? What will the angels say? Better crouch down in some corner of heaven and never show yourself. Oh, that harvest is to be reaped now! And that is this instant! Why not be reaped for God this hour?

"Oh," says some man, "I have been going on the wrong road for thirty, forty or fifty years; I have gone through the whole catalogue of crime and must first get myself fixed up." Ah, you will never get yourself fixed up until Christ takes you in charge. You get worse and worse until He comes to the rescue. "Not the righteous; sinners Jesus came to call." So, you see, I take the very worst case there is. If there is a man here who feels he is all right in the path of life, I am not talking to him, for he is probably a hypocrite. I will talk to him some other time. But if there is a man who feels himself all wrong, to him I address myself. Though you be wounded in the hands and wounded in the feet and wounded in the head and wounded in the heart, and though the gangrene of eternal death be upon you, one drop of the elixir of divine life will cure your soul. Though you be soaked in evil indulgences, though your feet have gone in unclean places, though you have companioned with the abandoned and the lost, the touch of divine grace will save your soul.

I do not say that you will not have struggles after that. Oh, no! But they will be a different kind of struggles. You go into that battle and all hell is against you and you are alone, and you fight and you fight, weaker and weaker and weaker, until at last you fall and the powers of darkness trample on your soul. But in the other case you go into the battle and you fight stronger and stronger and stronger, until the evil propensity goes down and you get the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Oh, come out of your sins! Have you not been bruised with sin long enough? Have you not carried that load long enough? Have you not fought that battle long enough?

I rattle the gates of hell and pulpit her to-day. I take the trumpet of the gospel and blow the long, loud blast. Roland went into battle. Charlemagne's army had been driven back by the three armies of the Saracens, and Roland, in almost despair, took up the trumpet and blew three blasts in one of the mountain passes, and under the power of those three blasts the Saracens recoiled and fled in terror. But history says that when he had blown the third blast Roland's trumpet broke.

I take this trumpet of the gospel and blow the first blast: "Whosoever will." I blow the second blast: "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found." I blow the third blast: "Now is the accepted time." But the trumpet does not break. It was handed down by our forefathers to us, and we will hand it down to our children, that after we are dead they may blow the trumpet, telling the world that we have a pardoning God, a loving God, a sympathetic God, and that more to Him than the throne on which he sits is the joy of seeing a prodigal put his finger on the latch of his father's house.

I invite any one the most infidel, any one the most atheistic, I invite him into the kingdom of God with just as much heartiness as those who have for fifty years been under the teaching of the gospel and believed it all. When I was living in Philadelphia a gentleman told me of a scene in which he was a participant. In Callowhill street, in Philadelphia, there had been a powerful meeting going on for some time and many were converted, and among others one of the prominent members of the worst clubhouse in that city. The next night the leader of that clubhouse, the president of it, resolved that he would endeavor to get his comrade away. He came to the door, and before he entered he heard a Christian song, and under its power his soul was agitated. He went in and asked for prayer. Before he came out he was a subject of converting mercy. The next night another comrade went to reclaim the two who had been lost to their sinful circle. He went, and under the power of the holy ghost became a changed man, and the work went on until they were all saved and the infamous clubhouse disbanded. Oh, it is a mighty gospel! Though you came here a child of sin, you can go away a child of grace; you can go away singing:

Amazing grace, how sweet the sound
That saved a wretch like me:
I once was lost, but now am found—
Was blind, but now I see.

Oh, give up your sins! Most of your life is already gone. Your children are going on the same wrong road. Why do you not stop? "This day is salvation come to thy house." Why not this moment look up into the face of Christ and say:

Just as I am, without one plea
But that thy blood was shed for me;
And that thou bidst me come to thee,
O Lamb of God, I come, I come.

God is going to save you. You are going to be among the shining ones. After the toils of life are over, you are going up to the everlasting rest, you are going up to join your loved ones, dear parents and dear departed children. "O my God," says some man, "how can I come to Thee? I am so far off. Who will help me, I am so weak. It seems such a great undertaking." Oh, my brother, it is a great undertaking! It is so great you cannot accomplish it, but Christ can do the work. He will correct your heart and He will correct your life. "Oh," you say, "I will stop profanity." That will not save you. "Oh," you say, "I will stop Sabbath breaking." That will not save you. There is only one door into the kingdom of God, and that is faith; only one skin that sails for heaven, and that is faith. Faith the first step, the second step, the hundredth step, the thousandth step, the last step. By faith we enter the kingdom. By faith we keep in in faith we die. Heaven a reward of faith. The earthquake shook down the Philippian dungeon. The jailer said: "What shall I do?" Some of you would say: "Better get out of the place before the walls crush you." What did the apostle say? "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." "Ah," you say, "there's the rub." What is faith? Suppose you were thirsty and I offered you this glass of water and you came up and took it. You exercise faith. You believe I mean to keep my promise. Christ offers you the water of everlasting life. You take it. That is faith.

Enter into the kingdom of God. Enter now. The door of life is set wide open. I plead with you by the bloody sweat of Gethsemane and the death groan of Golgotha, by cross and crown, by Pilate's courtroom and Joseph's sepulcher, by harps and chains, by kingdoms of light and realms of darkness, by the trumpet of the archangel that shall wake the dead, and by the throne of the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb, that you attend now to the things of eternity. Oh, what a sad thing it will be if, having come so near heaven we miss it! Oh to have come within sight of the shining pinnacles of the city and not have entered! Oh, to have been so near we have seen the mighty throng enter, and we not joining them! Angels of God, fly this way! Good news for you, tell the story among the redeemed on high! If there be one there especially longing for our salvation, let that one know it now. We put down our sorrows. Glory be to God for such a hope, for such a pardon, for such a joy, for such a heaven, for such a Christ!

A VISIT TO COLUMBUS.

Mrs. Loulie Gordon Writes About the City and Its Manufactories.

Columbus, Ga., February 16.—(Special.)—This fair and busy city of the Chattahoochee was settled in 1827 as a trading town. The first report of its being a cotton market was in 1828; its first factory was built in 1831, and that year a charter was obtained for a cotton mill, which was built the following year. On April 16, 1865, the last battle of our civil war was fought on the Alabama side of the river, and every industry except two flouring mills was destroyed. Energy and the untold wealth of resources of brainy men, who determined to rebuild their fortunes, with the efforts of their young sons who inherited brave strength of will, resulted in this splendid manufacturing city, which is a pride to the state. Columbus may well boast of her 30,000 inhabitants, so many of whom are cultured, refined and hospitable to a rare degree; of its well paved streets of magnificent distances; of its picturesque north highlands, and splendid electric car system, generated by water power; its immense iron works, clothing manufactories, planing mills, bagging factories, machine shops and many thousands of never idle looms and spindles in the various cotton and woolen mills.

Eagle and Phenix Mills.

Chief among the many industries of Columbus are the largest cotton and woolen mills in the south, the property of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company. They are situated at the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee river, which affords 26,000 horse power, available at Columbus alone, the Eagle and Phenix company has built an indestructible dam of granite and cement across the river at a cost of $50,000—they being the sole owners. Their plant consists of four mills; three being for the manufacture of cotton goods and one for woolens. For the manufacture of cotton goods this immense plant has 50,000 spindles and 15,000 looms, and nine sets of woolen cards, 10 looms and 4,000 woolen and mule spindles for the manufacture of woolen goods. Since the annual meeting last week, the company has purchased a very large number of new Crompton looms to be used in making cottonades. The mills of this company consume fifty bales of cotton and 2,000 pounds of wool a day, and turn out a product embracing upward of 200 varieties of goods, among which are jeans, satinettes, kerseys, cottonades, plaids, ginghams ,diaper, ticking, convict stripes, towels, rope, ball thread, sales yarn, etc.

The human force, so instrumental in making this magnificent Eagle and Phenix plant a success, interested me more than mere looms and spindles and great water power. More than 1,700 men, women and children here employed as operatives receive $350,000 from the annual pay roll, making the existence of this company a very benediction to the poor in the community. Their operatives live in comfortable tenement houses and are highly respectable and most presentable in appearance. They quite refute the charge that southern factory employes look pinched and sallow and starved and poorly clad.

The pretty girl of fifteen summers, with waves of golden-brown hair snugly held back with jaunty side combs, looked so coquettishly happy as she busily her shuttle, weaving the stylish broad plaid blue and white ginghams, and making from 75 to 90 cents per day, to arouse a sense of pity. I glanced across the room to find her probable sweetheart busy with his heavier goods. Mr. Oscar Jordan, who kindly piloted me through the mills, said that Cupid was not idle even in cotton factories.

The many clean-faced children are far better cared for in learning industrious habits, side by side with their older sisters, than to be left to roam at large with idle street urchins; and yet—the welsh grew stronger that compulsory education might some day be the law in our state; and the blessed thought that Mrs. Cutten and Mrs. Dua, with many of the noble women of Columbus, had organized a free kindergarten for the younger sisters and brothers of these midget operatives, came as a flash-light of relief.

The Eagle and Phenix property represents an investment of $2,500,000, and is strictly a southern enterprise. Much of its stock is owned by Atlantians. Judge John S. Bigby, one of the ablest financiers and lawyers in the south, is president of the company; Dr. J. T. Warnock, of Atlanta, is the vice president; Mr. E. N. Clemence, who has been connected with the mills for sixteen years, is the efficient secretary and treasurer, and Mr. A. S. Matherson, who has been with the mills thirty-five years, is the superintendent.

One of the warmest friends of these mills is Captain Blanchard, of the Fourth National bank, who, by his fine business qualifications, has amassed a large fortune.

Mr. John Flournoy, who is prominently connected with social Atlanta, has done much to develop the interests of this city, and is a valued citizen.

One scarcely speaks of Columbus without identifying it with Hon. G. Gunby Jordan, who is profoundly interested in southern industrial development, and never loses an opportunity to employ his means, talent and energy for the advancement and upbuilding of his section.

This woman's boad of the exposition has every reason to be grateful to Columbus, who gave us through one of her handsomest women, the artistic "Columbus room," which was one of the most attractive features of our woman's building.

LOULIE M. GORDON.

Gilder's Humble Beginning.

From The New York Press.

Richard Watson Gilder always gives me a comfortable feeling when we meet. There is a good deal to admire in the editor of The Century. Physically weak, thin, wrinkled, grayish, stooping and almost halt, he is mentally as vigorous that he keeps on the whole all the time. He is writing less poetry than formerly, and better. I hear that he is not in full accord with the president in all this ducking business. Mr. Gilder began life—rather he began his literary career—as a police reporter on a Newark newspaper. He is not the only able literate who has had so humble a beginning. I could name a dozen famous writers who were police reporters. Dickens was one. Mr. Gilder has been in the magazine business about twenty-seven years. He gets all the exercise he needs by being his own office boy. When he wants anything he goes after it himself in that trundling gait that distinguishes him on all occasions. He walks a little like Augie Belmont, without so much bend of the knee. He seldom sits. He would rather write standing at his tall window sill (think of a man doing his best work on a window sill!) than sitting at his mohogany desk in the easiest of chairs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla does its work as a medicine for the blood thoroughly and well. No disease germ can withstand the vitalizing and blood-purifying power of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

All the Churches Were Filled with Large Congregations Yesterday.

MANY INTERESTING DISCOURSES

Dr. Strickler Announced That He Had Reached No Conclusion in Regard to the Call He Has Received.

At the Central Congregational church the pastor, Rev. Dr. R. V. Atkisson, preached on "The Universal Fatherhood of God," using as a text the language of Isaiah, "The God of the whole earth shall He be called."

In the thirty-fourth chapter of Exodus is to be found a most wonderful and remarkable revelation of God. Moses was a man illuminated by the spirit of God. God to him was a person real and helpful, but here we have in the descriptive terms of the prophet Isaiah endearing household words, husband, father and savior, which bring to our consciousness the very nearness of God in all of His tender and merciful relations to us. Now, what He is to one household He may be to the whole earth. The Hebrew looks at Him as such to himself, but believed He could become such to all who would become nationalized by and through the prescribed rites. We know that His revelation was to be for all mankind; that the Hebrew stood as a holder of the light only, and the surrounding idolatrous nations were to be benefited by the revelation—the light of God which they possessed. To them He was one God and not a multitude of Gods, and was transcendental, far above all other so-called deities. They did not associate God with nature so as to make Him a part of nature and nature a part of Him, but He stood supremely above nature. To press this distinction farther, they declared Him to be spirit, possessing powers and elements of personality. He ministered His government by natural laws, but did so as a father full of mercy, gracious and forgiving. Then and now each individual must get his ideal God from all of his experiences.

"Nations began low—had crude conceptions of God. Even Israel received revelations only as they grew to apprehend them. The early discipline of this people was harsh to our vein. So in the growth of civilization and self-government in our western territories harsh methods were resorted to and often severe penalties were applied. But as higher sensibilities manifested themselves higher motives were appealed to and the discipline became modified. Here God is recognized as paternal to all. He is such in creation and this is probably universally conceded, but I affirm that He is such in providence and in redemption. His benevolence is as far-reaching as his creation. He sends his seasons on the unjust as well as the just. His suffering patience and tender mercies are daily manifested to the wicked along with the good. All stood alike in need of His forgiveness and all are invited to become the recipients of His pardoning grace. This was somewhat a blow to the Jews in authority when Christ made such a declaration. They held that the way to God was to become Jews; that Jerusalem was His headquarters and that there He had laid plots by which He could catch them as His game. This Christ swept away. His disciples soon found this out and some of them said: 'We have learned that God is no respecter of persons.' Denominationalism says today: 'God can be found our way,' but it must not say 'and our way only.' There is enough in each of the denominations to lead to God and we want to emphasize the essentials as the basis of salvation and minimize the distinctive differences as much as possible. We want to gather about the idea of this text that our God is the 'God of all the earth.' He is such in natural laws. His seedtime and harvest come to all the race. Europe, Asia, Africa, America and the islands of the sea are His; the hated Turk, the benighted African, the land-loving Russian and the gold-hunting Englishman are all His. His natural conditions are the basis of these. He comes for all. 'Only God's chosen,' said the Jews; so say some of the theologians of the day, 'only God's elect.' The facts are to the contrary as well as the teaching of our Lord

"But, says some one, those nations which have not the knowledge of the true God have fallen. True, and some which once had a true knowledge of Him have fallen. Look at Asia Minor today. The apostolic churches belonged to that once favored land. But now what degradation and crime and sufferings strike the vision when we look in that direction! We must keep the knowledge of God if we are to survive the shocks of greed, selfishness, corruption and sensuality which are thundering at the gates of our civilization. We call ourselves a Christian nation, yet in our national capitol are assembled as our law-makers many who are foul in their private lives. The assembling of many of our state legislatures is the signal for the assembling of many of the immoral women. This is no secret, but a fact spoken of by thousands of our young men. Also we have the spectacle before us in the state capitol which may lead to better things, but as it exists now there is not a single element of Christianity in it. I refer to the treatment of the criminal class.

Unless we look somewhat to the reformation of the criminal and see that men into whose hands they are committed as their custodians have the elements of humaneness in them and the recognition of the fatherhood of God, we cannot lay claim to anything of the spirit of Christ. The whole system is an abomination as it exists and is being carried out today. May the time be at hand when it may be abolished again. What is this we hear about Pinkerton detectives? They are to be stationed in Atlanta. I say God forbid. I do not speak for other sections of our country, but I do not believe that there is any need for them in a single southern state. We are capable of self-government and self-protection. We are not so godless as to call in organized forces skilled in seeking criminals, men whose official existence depends on the successful manipulation of things that are dark. We are all born soldiers in this section of the nation. Patriotism is strong; hatred toward secret, slinking, mean, hidden acts against persons or property is well inbred with us as a people. So the introduction of Pinkertonism will certainly be a step backward. Let us not have it. It would generate in time a class of criminals which is very deadly to society, which we have not in our midst now. Presume upon the good citizenship of every man until he proves himself to be otherwise. Recognize the good in men and appeal to that if you would build up communities. God is the God of all the earth and there is a religious sense in all the races of men. Men everywhere have the religious possibility and God is recognized to some extent among all nations. Christ is the light of the world and opens out the way to God more perfectly than all other sources of light. Yet God can be found in Turkey, in India, in the heart of the dark continent, perhaps, but the light which shines in the Christ is our light and by it we are to be judged. He is the highest revelation of God and in all of our dealings we are to bear in mind that his sufferings, shame and death are for all the earth. That He loves all and that we as His followers are to see the price he has placed on each soul and that we are to consider no man as not worth saving, but our God is the God of every soul upon the planet."

At the First Baptist.

Dr. Hawthorne occupied the pulpit at the First Baptist church yesterday morning after an absence of two weeks in Florida, and was greeted by a large congregation.

The text was taken from Matthew xxv, 24: "Lord, I know Thee, that Thou art an hard man; reaping where Thou hast not sown, and gathering where Thou hast not strewed."

"This is the response," said Dr. Hawthorne, "of the man in the parable who received one talent, to his Lord, when he was called upon to account for his stewardship. Instead of an honest confession of his idleness and negligence of duty and an appeal for mercy, he attempted to justify himself by charging the Master with injustice and undue severity. That slothful and wicked servant is a typical character and their name is legion. In every community we find scores of men who, when called to account for their wickedness and their failure to develop their religious natures, attempt to shift the responsibility from themselves to God. Instead of saying frankly 'We are wrong and are justly condemned,' they attempt to justify themselves by abusing the church and finding fault with the ministry and government of God.

"There is nothing that we bear less willingly than a deep sense of condemnation and shame. It is not, therefore, strange that men seek by every expedient to get rid of this experience. The ordinary method by which they accomplish this end is to attack the standards of rectitude by which they are condemned. They say if the gospel which that minister preaches condemns me, and my business, and my social habits, we will condemn him and trample in the dust his puritanical cant. We may trace this tendency of self-justification in the early stages of rebellious life. The boy who will not obey his father's precepts finds fault with the father's household. We see this same disposition in many a young man at college, who wastes his time in playing chess and billiards. Whenever the discipline of the college is about to be enforced he withdraws, declaring that he has received no benefits on account of its arbitrary regulations and the incompetency of its teachers.

"On returning yesterday to the city I was asked by a friend if I had heard of the recent mask ball at the Trocadero and I replied that I was in total ignorance of the matter to which he referred. When he told me that it was the most indecent and disgraceful exhibition that had ever occurred in an American city it was no surprise to me. I predicted in the beginning of this institution an iniquitous career, and I rejoice to know that it has received the reprobation of the press and of all better elements of the community. What will be the reply of the man who is responsible for this affair? Will he confess his wrong and beg the pardon of the community? No; he will justify himself and condemn the public sentiment as puritanical, fanatic and despotic.

"There is nothing more malignant in human depravity than its attempts to destroy our ideals of truth and goodness. An ideal is a perception of something higher and better than we have reached in life and character. Every man organized on a noble pattern has hovering over him visions of angels—something more beautiful than the natural eye has ever beheld. His conceptions of truth, purity and integrity are higher than any exhibition of these virtues which he ever saw in human life. While this excelsior of soul, this something truer, better and nobler lives in a man his impulses are upward and Godward."

At the First Methodist.

A large congregation greeted Dr. Hopkins on yesterday at the First Methodist church. The sermon was directed especially to the large class of graduates just finishing their course at the Atlanta Dental college. The discourse was based on Philippians, iii, 12: "I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus."

"The terms in the text," said he, "do not belong to common parlance. The whole force of the statement of the text hinges on the word 'apprehend.' The word means primarily to 'take hold of.' The literal rendering of the text would be, therefore, 'that I may take hold of that for which also I am taken hold of.' An officer of the law apprehends—that is takes hold of—his prisoner. In an intellectual sense the pupil apprehends—takes hold of—the thought presented by the teacher. The great question to be considered in all intellectual work is the 'taking hold of' thought. Books, magazines, periodicals are full of knowledge—the trouble is to get hold of this knowledge and make it our own. So in spiritual things, the thing to do is to take hold of the divine. This throws us back upon premises as deep as God.

"Sometimes in our better moods, in our broader glimpses of what God has done for humanity, we ask ourselves the question: Why did God take hold of men? Why did He take hold of that imbruted sot, the degraded apostate? Back of these questionings lies the deeper one, Why did God make man at all? What did He make him for? This problem, universal man addresses himself to, and it voices the deepest thought of the race. Why did God make suffering, sorrowing dying men? God answers this question: For his glory. This does not mean for his own selfish end, as some imagine. Give the word 'glory' its highest meaning and then we get God's thought in the statement, 'for his glory.' God made man for all that is possible to man, and in this exaltation of man He himself is glorified.

"Some things I have observed illustrated the thought of man's 'taking hold of God.' I have seen young men from the mountains or the seaboards, crude and uncultured, but with souls aflame with a desire for knowledge. When I have talked with them I have found that this desire had 'taken hold' of them, it may have been years before, and that they had been so possessed with it that through their own efforts or through the kindness of observing friends they had at last obtained the means to consummate their ambitious desire.

"'Glorious things are spoken of the human family. Man is said to be 'crowned with glory and honor.' What are the possibilities of humanity here and now? I have sometimes thought if a man would let God 'take hold' of him, not even an angel could compute the measure of such a life. On the other hand, he misses all that God means for him of happiness and knowledge and glory if he does not take hold of Him.

"Even the least of men has vast possibilities if he 'takes hold' of the divine. There is a story of an imbecile child whom a loving teacher sought to teach, and, if possible, lead out its mind to knwledge. For months the teacher lay down by its side and read to the irresponsive imbecile. At last, one day, in despair, he lay down by his side, but did not read at all. The little fellow waited a moment, then touched his finger to his teacher's lips, as if to say, 'Why don't you read?' This was the first glimpse of intelligence he had seen, and his heart throbbed with joy. That child was taught at length to read, and the benighted mind led out to some degree of knowledge. He had 'taken hold of.'

"This morning I speak by special agreement to young men—graduates of the Atlanta Dental college. There is something attractive about the young. Memory is the poetry of the old, but hope is the poetry of the young. The thought of my text is the best inspiration. Take hold of that for which Christ took hold of you. Get possession of the divine, so you will live in touch with life's highest thought and knowledge, and fulfill the mission to which heaven has called you. God bless you, guide you and have you in His keeping."

Boulevard Methodist Church.

Dr. T. R. Kendall preached an eloquent discourse to an appreciative audience from John vi, 20: "Be not afraid. It is I."

"Few people," said he, "can realize the significance of a storm at sea. Nothing strikes terror to the heart more powerfully than the sight of the angry waves lashed to fury, and the loud roar of the wind and billows. In connection with storms on the deep recited in scriptures, it is comforting to note God's connection with them, and His saving providence even there. Jonah came safely to land through the perils of a terrific storm. Paul for days was tossed on the waves of the angry sea, but was divinely rescued at last. The storm mentioned in connection with the text was quelled by the words of the Savior, and the imperiled disciples saved from a watery grave."

"God," said the preacher, "is with us in all the storms of life. Though He permits them to overtake us, and sometimes to threaten our hopes of fortune and of life, it is not to destroy, but to teach us the need of Him. In this case, these disciples had just heard of the offer of an earthly crown to their Master, and they doubtless dreamed of an earthly kingdom. They needed this storm to disabuse their minds of all earthly conceptions of Him, and to teach them that the spirit of yielding to the demands of the world was not in keeping with His spiritual kingdom. In the stress of life property sometimes goes, and fame and peace and position. Then it is we learn the reality and worth of the inheritance that abides forever.

"In the storms of life men are prepared for the best and highest things. Five minutes of tempest is equal to five years of calm. In the midst of the awe-inspiring storm men see, with clearer vision, the profound meaning of life, and yet, in this hour of terror and dismay, the experience and the faith which it would take an ordinary lifetime to furnish.

"The Savior came at the right time. His divine hand saved at the moment when all the human aid was powerless. God always comes on time. How often has He shown himself in the extremities of his children! Trust God. Our Father's heart is grieved when we doubt and we ourselves will be ashamed of our little faith when we see at length His delivering power.'"

Park Street Methodist Church.

Rev. J. B. Robins preached to a crowded house from the following text: Matthew, v:5—"Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth."

He began with a graphic description of the congregation to whom Jesus preached His memorable sermon. They were representative men of the people that had done the thinking for all the past and had made the civilization of this time. The great purpose that God had in view was to show what He had in store for the really meek.

There are many mistaken notions as to the true meaning of meekness. It is not platy, being quiet, sad, serious going about with bowed head and a long face. The doctor here gave the etymology of the word. It means dough—pliable, easily shaped.

Many people are dough baked into hard loaves and in a fair way to become stale. A man can be meek by yielding himself physically to that which contributes most to his bodily development and strength. A man must not eat what he craves, but that which will make bone, muscle and the best blood. A man can be meek mentally by yielding his mind to the laws of his own life.

He can be meek in his spirit, in his real life, by not doing as he pleases, but by yielding his life, his spirit, his all to the Lord Jesus Christ.

In this way a man becomes strong, cultured and noble, and we can easily understand what the Lord meant by this statement: "The me

BRILLIANT AS A DIAMOND
The Libbey Cut Glass,
PURE AS CRYSTAL
The Libbey Cut Glass.
Absolutely Without a Rival
The Libbey Cut Glass,
DON'T MARRY WITHOUT IT
The Libbey Cut Glass.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
ATLANTA AGENTS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

a
fraud!!!
many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for
canadian club
old oscar pepper
four aces
be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from
re-filled bottles.
bluthenthal & bickart "B.&B."
fine whiskeys.
marietta and forsyth sts.
hello! no. 378.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY,M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 1045½ Whitehall St.

OUR METHOD NEVER FAILS TO CURE
All diseases that have been neglected or failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands soon get well under our treatment. Sufferers wishing speedy relief and a sure cure should call on or write to Dr. H. N. Sanley & Co., for their symptom blanks.

SPECIALTIES:
Syphilis, Stricture, Gonorrhae, Gleet, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, Piles and all Rectal Diseases,
Office room 209 Norcross building, No. 2½ Marietta street, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga. Hours 8 to 12 m, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 1 p. m.

Stop and Think!
Don't give up. Don't be one of the unfortunate ones. Don't let your disease become deep-seated and master of your whole life. Don't become one of those chronic invalids who are always talking about "what used to be" or "what they might have done." Grasp the situation. Do not hesitate. In the future lies your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all DELICATE DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN AND WOMEN.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.
Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

WEAK MEN AND WOMEN! DO YOU WANT TO BE CURED?
We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can do it. Our grateful patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine used.
MEN.—Write to us if you have any of the following diseases: Night Emissions, Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Piles, Sores, Pimples on Face, etc.
WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Female Weakness, Displacements, Inflaming Down Pains, Irregularities, Barrenness, Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on face, or any Disease peculiar to your sex.
Patients treated and entire treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Blank No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases. 10c for reference book for men and women. Address
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 34 and 35 Inman Building.
Office Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

MERIT WINS.
Look for this "ROYAL BLUE"
Trade Mark. Alligator Brand.

Insect Exterminator instantly destroys roaches, bedbugs and all kinds of insects. Only have to use it once a year. Indorsed by every leading hotel and restaurant in Atlanta. Call or write for our pamphlet—our dollar size, this season 75c, by mail 85c. Beware of peddlers and frauds.
Trade Mark. ROYAL CHEMICAL CO., 96 Peachtree street.

RECEIVER'S SALE
Of Electrical Appliances.
By virtue of an order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court, made in the case of Turner Brothers et al. vs. the Lederle-Williams Company, the undersigned as receiver in said case will receive sealed bids for the stock of electrical appliances and other personal property of the said Lederle Williams Company, until 8:30 o'clock a. m., February 26, 1896, such bids to be opened in the presence of said court at 9 o'clock a. m., said day, and submitted for its acceptance or rejection. By calling on the undersigned at No. 25 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., ample opportunity for examination of said property and of the inventory thereof will be afforded to proposed bidders. Terms cash on acceptance of bid. This, February 15, 1896.
W. W. TURNER, Receiver
ROBERT ZAHNER, Attorney.
feb 15 to feb 23

LIVELY WEEK AHEAD

Interesting Developments To Take Place at the Convict Investigation

THE POSITION OF DR. BUSH

The Principal Physician Tells Why He Wrote the Letter—What He Has To Say.

This morning at the regular hour the investigation of the convict lease system will be continued, and there is promise of lively developments during the week.

The defense will continue to introduce evidence today and a number of witnesses will be examined. Tomorrow Captain Ed Cox will be put on the stand and will reply to the various charges which have been made against the camp of which he has charge. After Mr. Burton Smith finishes the introduction of witnesses for the camps at Durham, Bartow and Cole City, Judge Hopkins representing the camp at Alexanderville will put up his witnesses and then Captain English will show his hand.

Altogether the week promises to develop a lively series of interesting facts in regard to the camps in different parts of the state.

The letter written by Principal Physician Bush to Mr. Cox has been the cause of much discussion. It was the purpose of the defense to have this communication introduced, but Dr. Bush stated that it was a private affair and Governor Atkinson decided that it was not necessary to bring the letter into evidence.

In explanation of his position in the matter Dr. Bush addressed a letter to The Constitution yesterday as follows:

"Editor Constitution—In your publications of the investigation of the convict question now being carried on at the capitol, you have seen fit to criticise a letter written by me to Captain Cox on the 13th of December last. You have published that letter twice, therefore I hope you will do me the justice to publish this explanation. This letter was written soon after the adjournment of the legislature and the report of the legislative committee was so sweeping—taking in all persons connected with the penitentiary and not even excepting the governor—until it very naturally aroused a feeling of resentment in my mind and feelings. I felt that a very great wrong had been done myself, as I had only been connected with the department but two months and really was not familiar with all the workings thereof. Therefore I felt that I should have been exonerated from whatever blame should be given the officials and so stated to Senator Sanford. And that is what caused me to express myself in the manner I did to Captain Cox. This letter was entirely a private one and contained nothing whatever that touches on this investigation. At that time I did not know that an investigation would be had. The Constitution seems to insinuate that I have taken a position in this investigation inconsistent with the views I entertained at the time of writing the letter to Captain Cox. Allow me to say that there is no denial in that letter that certain wrongs or abuses existed in the convict camps. Neither is there a charge that there was. The letter contained an expression of my feelings at the time it was written in regard to the sweeping manner in which the report was made. It is very natural for a father to feel proud of his boys. I still feel proud of them and I think these little fellows are as fine specimens of human nature as can be found in the state of Georgia, and I rejoice that I have such fine boys. I live with a hope that they may be honorable, high-toned gentlemen, and not bring reproach upon their mother and myself by dissipation. I hope that what little fortune I may be able to leave them will not be wrecked and be a subject of litigation and criticism to be investigated by the courts; and I bring about the necessity of diving down into the individual correspondence of gentlemen to substantiate their wrongs. Now the public has not yet found out what led to the correspondence between myself and Mr. Brown. The letters which have been published is only a part of the correspondence. It will all be in evidence. There never would have been a necessity for the ones published if another had not been written before them by Mr. Brown to myself, which was very uncouth and uncalled for. I regret exceedingly that I have been called upon to make this explanation. However, I feel justified in the position I have take to substantiate under oath the report I made to the governor, on October last, which I am glad to say has been done. It did not inaugurate this investigation. But on account of the position I occupy I have been used by the state as a witness, and I propose to tell the truth, when sworn, as I believe it. In conclusion I beg to say that I have had no ill will against any one nor would I suffer my feelings, if I had, to interfere or prevent my doing justice to any man or corporation. I am sure the investigation is being had on the same principle, and I feel that the people of Georg a will sustain whatever is done by the governor. The letter to Captain Cox was purely of a private nature and was sought to be introduced as evidence by Mr. Brown, and I intended it should not be, if I could prevent it. After I had carried my point then I told Captain Cox. He could give it to the press if he desires. I gave a reporter the contents of it myself. With this explanation I dismiss the subject and leave it to a generous public as to who has committed the greater wrong, the man who wrote his private views to a friend or to one who betrayed the friendship by attempting to make capital of it. Very truly yours, E. B. BUSH."

AGAINST THE PURCHASE.

Citizens Oppose the Buying of Piedmont Park.

A petition against the purchase by the city of Piedmont park is being industriously circulated throughout the city. Quite a good number of names has been secured and those who have the petition in charge are not through yet. Mr. James Finley writes the following card concerning the proposed purchase:

"Atlanta, Ga., February 15, 1896.—Editor Constitution: A great many narrow-minded persons object to the city's buying Piedmont park at $1,000 per acre and place their objection on the ground that you can buy property in the neighborhood with trees and water on it for $100 per acre or less. Well, of course you can, but then what of that! The complete answer is that the owners of the cheaper property have no pull. What is land without a pull?

"Other well-meaning but simple-minded persons object because they say the city doesn't need it, and if we had it could not use it. It is the purpose of this article to show that there are many uses we could put it to.

"In the first place we could raise frogs in the swampy places below Clara Meer. True, frogs are not generally eaten in Atlanta, I admit, but then think of what a triumph of statesmanship we would accomplish by encouraging and building up a taste for frogs and the number of people we would thus give employment.

"Then again we could end up the principal buildings into rooms which could be furnished cheap from the defunct exposition boarding houses and invite the state to put its convicts there, thus affording comfortable and even luxurious quarters to these unfortunate people. Then if it was thought best to continue the ducking punishment water would be convenient for the purpose. Or if it were not considered well to keep up the ducking, private baths could be provided in Clara Meer for their convenience. Many ways of bestowing the blessings of civilization on the convicts will readily occur upon reflection. In this way we can reclaim their erring footsteps, so that many a good old negro mammy need not longer sing: 'Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?' Thus the penitentiary, instead of being an object of suspicion and aversion would become as attractive as home.

"Then there are other uses still to which we could put other portions of the grounds. The plaza might be used as a polo ground for our rich young men, who would thus not only follow Parisian methods in eating frogs, but would put New York itself to shame in their elegant and refined methods of athletic sport.

"So again you might have 'lawn tennis corner,' 'croquet place,' and 'baseball hollow,' each devoted to its appropriate exercise. A ten-pin alley, or several of them, could occupy the long corridors of machinery hall, so that while its classic lengths resounded to the cry of 'all down but nine,' the heights of Midway could furnish the antistrophe of 'set 'em up again.'

"And apropos of 'set 'em up,' what would be the matter with a beer garden in the sylvan grove above the Driving Club, where the members of that progressive and refined assemblage could seek occasional plebeian rest from the finer draughts of rhenish and champagne?

"But I refrain. There is no end of uses to which the park could be put to. All that is needed is a cultivated taste and a somewhat poetic and imaginative turn of mind, and long visias of possibility open up to those truly desirous of spending public funds. Great swads of opportunity rise up in phalanxes before me as I sit and think.

"And yet, in the face of all this narrow-minded moss-backs' talk about expense and taxes and the need of schools and engine houses and sewers and such dirty things. How about bonds? Can we not borrow the money? We have still a margin of credit upon which we can patriotically sacrifice posterity and at the same time let in some of our fellow citizens on the ground floor of a good thing. Suppose posterity shall have its own burdens to provide for? Posterity has never thought of us' Why should we think of it? Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die. JAMES FINLEY."

Mr. John H. James has some very decided views on the matter. Speaking of it yesterday he said:

"The owners should use or have the grounds used for manufacturing like the old exposition grounds on the State railroad, or sell them for residences or anything else. The land has advanced too much to be used for race tracks, park or exposition unless the present owners should choose to use it in that way. The city can do better; she can buy land for a park or exposition purpose at $100 to $200 per acre along some of the railroads entering the city further out. The north side park should be four or five miles out, so when going there persons would get a long ride, which is one of the important things in going to a park. There will be plenty of private capital to build railroads to a park at no expense to the city.

"A park can be located on the north side, like Grant park was located, without one dollar of cost to the city in two ways. One way is for the city to buy three or four hundred acres of land at $100 to $200 or less per acre and keep part of it for park purposes and sell the balance for more than it all cost, for the location of the park would advance the value of the land near it.

"Another way: let the city let it be known that it will accept 100 acres for a park within five miles of Atlanta and you will find some land owner who will give it or some one who will buy up a few hundred acres of land and give the city land enough for a park, thereby making a snug sum.

"The city need not pay $800 per acre for land for a park when $100 to $200 per acre will secure a better site a little further from the center of the city."

SIGNS AND OMENS.

Rhode Islanders Who Believe in Vampires.

From The New York Sun.

Some surprising superstitions are held still by the very modern inhabitants of this town, but such beliefs are much more common and vastly more serious in the rural communities, even of the New England and middle Atlantic states. Many border state persons of fair education and comfortable fortune are alarmed by the breaking of a mirror as being a sign of an approaching death in the family. The howling of a watch dog when one of the family lies sick is held to be a bad omen in many parts of the country, and the old superstition was frecalled with a touch of awe when a dog bayed on the night of a recent death in a suburban family of this city.

Coast dwellers on Long Island and elsewhere along the Atlantic coast still expect a dying life to go out with the tide. Some border state persons think it bad luck to bring a shovel into the house or to hoist an umbrella indoors, and a New Yorker of border state birth confesses that he is momentarily uncomfortable when either of these things is done. There are plenty of farmers within 100 miles of New York who will not kill their hogs in a waning moon lest the pork shrink in the cooking, and many of the same farmers refuse to plant potatoes in the dark of the moon. "September's sun should never shine on hops" is an oft-quoted saw a little to the south of New York, and the hops in these parts are gathered by August 31st, unless that date falls on Sunday, when the 30th is chosen.

The child that walks lame in sport is reproved by the uncasy mother lest a real lameness come upon the little one. Warts are supposed to be removed by rubbing them with raw meat and then secretly burying the meat. Peach leaves, by the way, are held in Delaware to be an unfailing remedy for warts. It is hard to get servants to go to a new place on Friday. This is true in New York. Bad luck follows one entering a house by one door and passing out by another, according to a border state superstition, doubtless current elsewhere. The last and many little superstitions are quoted in jest by intelligent persons, but held in earnest by their more ignorant neighbors.

Many old superstitions of rural folk in this country went out with the candles when coal oil came in use. The best known of these superstitions concerned the peculiar lateral elongation of the candle flame, which was supposed to indicate the coming of a letter to one of the household. Boys in the border states, and doubtless elsewhere, still count the number of their gifts by the white spots on their finger nails, although the spots have other and less agreeable significance, according to the superstition of some. Negroes still shiver at the cracking of the finger joints. Superstition as to strange remedies for sickness hold out in various parts of the country. One of the most shocking of these has been discovered in Rhode Island by a student of anthropology. The remedy is associated with a belief in the vampire, which is supposed to be the escaped soul of a dead person that sucks the blood of living relatives until they die. Many times within the last fifty years, and several times within the last ten years, the bodies of the dead have been dug up in Rhode Island cemeteries, and the heart in each case burned to save the life of some vampire-hunted relative. This has occurred within two years at a village fifteen or twenty miles from Newport. Doubtless the stiff leg of the negro song is some such dreadful creature as the vampire.

The Hebrew Association.
There is a movement on foot among the Hebrew young men in the city to organize an association on the plan of the Young Men's Christian Association. Elegant rooms will be secured and a gymnasium with complete apparatus and a competent physical instructor in charge will be one of the main features. Rabbi Marx and Dr. Amster are at the head of the movement. The location has not as yet been selected. The organization will begin with a membership of about 200 and will be known as the Hebrew Association.

The Tunnel All Right Now.
The Southern got its tunnel near Rockmart repaired Saturday and sent its afternoon trains out over its own line. On Friday and Saturday forenoon the Southern's trains for Chattanooga and Cincinnati ran over the Western and Atlantic to Dalton, where they took their own tracks. A fall of rock caused the trouble. Fortunately it was discovered before any train ran into it.

Mr. Youngson Here.
Assistant Grand Chief Youngson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will address the Atlanta division this afternoon.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Twenty-five cents.

Old School Books
Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Nabbing 'Em Up.
Best Suits and Overcoats that ever sold for $10, $12, $15, $18. It's a rarity when you don't find a company of customers among these goods. We've never sold anything like them for the money, and so says everybody who comes within sight of them.
An opportunity for the fortunate man to secure superior quality, and still save much money.
You're in clover if you come to
Eads-Steel Co

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending February 15, 1896. Persons asking for these letters will please say "advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid for each advertised letter.

Gentlemen's List.

A—J. V. Austin, T. E. Anderson, James P. Albin, T. T. Agnew, C. Y. Aderholt, 2; A. L. Amon.
B—Mons. C. Captaine, Paul de Bedford, R. A. Brisler, S. E. Bell, T. A. Bell, W. H. Bice, William Brinkley, C. D. C. Bryant, C. L. Bush, C. W. Baker, Fred Bailey, Fred Beckwith, colored; Hamp Blackman, J. M. Brady & Co., M. J. Brady, M. D.; Henry Burlingame, W. J. Barnes.
C—W. B. Clark, W. W. Carnes, Sam Christy, J. E. Coleman, Nathaniel Coleman, M. Collins, Gim Colliens, M. W. Carlton, J. S. Cody, J. C. Caloway, colored; Charles C. Crenshaw, Doyle Conkle, B. Y. C. ovington, ornelius Coal, A. Cullers.
D—Harry Dexter, Josh Driskell, J. H. Davison, S. C. Dinkins & Co.
E—J. B. Evans.
F—Peter Finily, Jesse Freeman, J. W. Floyd, John Fritz, Frank Franklin, Edward Freeman, Fragil E. Fraddoule, J. M. Fair, East Cain street.
G—Charles R. Guy, Lay Gillam, Master F. E. Grist, F. S. Goodman, James Gladen, J. W. Grigey, Rev. J. H. H. George, Louise George, Randal Griffin, M. M. Godby, West Grove.
H—Austion Harris, George W. Hughes, Jim C. Hart, John Harington, J. P. Hornsby, John H. Hinton, Lamar Hester, 2; John Hasty, J. R. Hollingdale, J. M. Howell, J. M. Holt, Joe Hollie, McKey Hearrild, R. C. Horton, Robert Harten, R. R. Holcombe, Saney Hoggan, Thomas Hamilton, William Hecter, Rev. W. H. Harris, W. F. Hudson.
J—Orms Jackson, E. W. Joyce, Turner Jackson, L. C. Jackson, Isom Jeckson, John M. A. Jones, Joseph L. Jackson, E. T. Jenkins.
K—Daniel Keene.
L—James Lane, J. I. Lowry, 2; J. H. Lewis, Harvey Lilley, Eddie Lee, Frank Lightner, Claud Leach, Berry Lucas.
M—Martin Macrae, Archie McKinley, B. V. McAllister, L. A. McDonald, Edgar Magness, Frank Morrison, colored; George A. Malone, G. E. Manlganett, F. M. MacKinon, Monsieur Y. Martinotti, J. E. Made, J. C. Morten, R. E. Mashham, William Morgheliue, Willie Mackfull.
N—E. M. Newton, 4.
P—James Edward Pattrec, colored; J. L. Philips, Signor G. Paltani, Signor Jack Paltani, 2; June Pyne, Jack Park, Charles W. Platts, Frank Pereda, Arnuraol Pora Pulgaron, Andy Patrick, D. F. Pickle, Lewis Peoples & Co.
R—George W. Rowland, Jimmie Richards, Joe Russell, L. A. Robinson, A. L. Rawson, R. S. Reynolds, A. Rodabaugh, A. B. Robinson, George W. Rowland.
S—Master Somers Smith, C. D. Smith, Glen Shelton, M. M. Sullivan, W. Salmon, Edwin Stephens, G. B. Shelton, Marcos Silva, Mexican village; J. E. Sparks, Johnnie Strickling, Charles E. Saunders, Willie Seals.
T—Elsuger Terrell, D. O. Thomas, Dr. R. L. Turner, J. S. Thayer, Spencer Thomas, colored; Cheefer Torbert.
V—Charles Vickrum, Rev. I. N. Vass.
W—Wilmer Woodward, C. H. Wilson, H. R. Williams, Joseph Weatherly, W. Wingham, William Walker, colored; Messrs. S. T. K. Wamfroa & Co., Dan White.
Y—David Young, Farnham Yardley.
Z—Charley Zimmerman, Robert L. Zimmerman.

Ladies' List

A—Addie Ash, Hannah Allen, Miss Victor, Mrs. M. K. Adams, Mrs. Cinthia Avnon, Miss Victor Andsor.
B—Mrs. Wallace Belmont, Miss Juley Booker, Miss Susan Bonner, Miss Sallie F. Brooks, Mrs. W. W. Bagwell, Mrs. Mary Bairesman, Mrs. Clara Brown, Miss Lura Blake, Miss Annie Brown, Miss Eugenia Burch, Miss Martha Brown, Miss Addie Brooks, Alice L. Bronker, Mrs. Alice C. Beckwith, Miss Georgie Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Minnie W. Bruce, Miss Nellie Bryce.
C—Mrs. Margarett Chambers, Miss Nellie Couch, Miss Edna Cain, Miss Fannie Carspy, Febbe Carroll, Mrs. Mary Childress.
D—Mrs. Margarette Dickerson, Roxey Derrico, Miss Stella Dolger, Miss Texas Dixon.
E—Miss Dora Eady, Mrs. Eugenia F. Eagains.
F—Miss Eller Fuller, Mrs. Ellizie Forsyth, Mrs. H. R. Fleck, Miss Rosa Foster, Mrs. Peter Findley.
G—Mrs. Eliza Goodall, Miss Marguett Green, Miss Larie Gose.
H—Francis Hoyt, Miss Ella Hicks, Miss Frankie Heatherington, Miss Essa Hawkins, Miss Mamie Hawthorne, Miss Anna Hurt, Miss Marry Hood, Mrs. J. D. Hargis, Mrs. Alavan Hoof, Mrs. Nancy Houston, Miss Bessie Horton, Mrs. Hood, 410 McDaniel; Mrs. Lucy A. Heftenstall, Mrs. Lucy Hill, Mrs. M. C. Hunt.
J—Mamie Jones, Miss Lillie B. Jackson, Mrs. Anna Jones, Mrs. Edley Jennings, Miss Clara Jones, Mrs. S. R. Jones, Laura Jones, Mrs. Josie Jones, Rosie Jolks.
K—Miss Carrie Kelly, Hannah Kimbro, Mrs. J. T. Kendall, Mrs. Belle Kinard.
L—Mrs. Carnella Leftir, Miss Emma Lutz, Mrs. David W. Lewis, Mrs. Lettie Long.
M—Mrs. Ida Martin, Miss L. V. Moseley, Miss Lue E. Meems, Miss Gussie Meriwether, Mrs. Fannie Maxwell, Mrs. T. J. Mott, Mary Mazil, Mrs. S. S. Mullins, Mrs. M. T. Morgan, Mrs. Eda McKinney, Mrs. Francis Mazzil, Miss Effie Miller.
N—Mrs. Georgia Newguent.
P—Mrs. Lydia Powells, Mrs. H. G. Powers, colored, Miss Sallie Perkins, Mrs. N. R. Prescott, Miss Mayburn Laurence, Miss Marie Lewis, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Miss Sophia Peterson, Miss Pressward.
R—Mrs. C. H. Robbins, Mrs. Emma Reesbam, Miss Susie Richardson, Miss Mary Rucker, Nellie Rudbons, Mrs. Annie Russell.
S—Madame St. Vern, Cora Spivy, colored; Miss Tillie A. Shope, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Clara Smith, Miss Dessie Suttle.
T—Mrs. Sallie Taylor, Miss Lulie Turner, Miss Millie Thommon, Mrs. Mesy Turner, Mrs. Lucy Threatt, Miss Larra Turner.
V—Mrs. W. A. Verity, Miss Elvie Vanzant.
W—Beatrice Wyatt, Miss Vernon Williford, Rev. Mrs. A. D. Weathers, Mrs. B. B. Watkins, Miss Mamie Wallis, Martha Walls, Miss Minnie Waters, Mrs. N. E. J. Wilburn, Mrs. Gensy Waid, Miss Essie Weaton, Mrs. Katie Williams, Miss Lute Williams.
Y—Anna I. Young.

Merchandise Packages.

B—Emil Brock.
C—C. L. Coleman, Mrs. D. A. or Ola B. Campbell.
E—Herbet D. Edwards, Lew M. Ellsworth.
G—Belle Guist.
H—Mrs. John F. Hill.
J—Mrs. L. A. Jarman.
L—B. M. Libby.
M—J. B. Merchant, C. H. S. Mitchell, Janie Moore.
N—Private J. Nichols, of Co. A, 23d Inft.
P—James C. Phalen, Miss Belle Percival.
R—M. E. Reaves, Mrs. Remos.
S—S. P. Soggett, Miss Katie Shuff, Alfred Samuels, Henrietta M. Schoeder.
W—Mrs. A. L. Waters, Mr. White, head

Miscellaneous.

Keeling & Townsend, Messrs. Martin & Ritcher, Messrs Hampton & Read, The Exposition Review, Deluth Bros., Barrett Bros., Manager of Casino, Sanders Mfg. Co., Rubber Roofing Co., Perkins Iron Works.
To insure a prompt delivery of your mail have it addressed to proper street and number. AMOS FOX, P. M.
C. K. MADDOX, Supt.

President Cleveland Recommends.
And uses Bowden Lithia Water; the strongest in the world. Kidney, Bladder, Gout or Rheumatic sufferers send for circular of Sweetwater Park Hotel, (or find one in your hotel rack). H. T. Blake, proprietor, Lithia Springs, Ga., near Atlanta. Modern 200-room hotel and baths; $14 to $25 per week. feb-16-2-w.

Old and New School Books
Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

It's Brown's Iron Bitters you need!

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 49 Marietta street. Send for samples.

The Southern Pacific.

Runs the most sumptuous train ever built, on the fastest time and through the most interesting scenery, from New Orleans to San Francisco, making connection via Eagle Pass for all points in Mexico.

TRAVELING PALACES

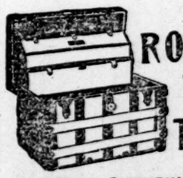
Of the Queen and Crescent Route.

The finest trains in the south are those from Atlanta via the Southern railway and Queen and Crescent route from Atlanta to Cincinnati and the north.
Through solid trains to Cincinnati. Through sleepers to Louisville.
Be sure your tickets read via the Queen and Crescent route. dec 22—2m

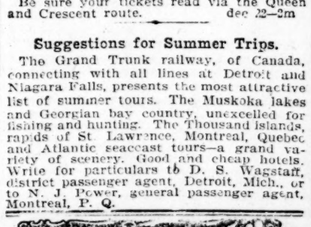
Suggestions for Summer Trips.

The Grand Trunk railway, of Canada, connecting with all lines at Detroit and Niagara Falls, presents the most attractive list of summer tours. The Muskoka lakes and Georgian bay country, unexcelled for fishing and hunting. The Thousand Islands, rapids of St Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec and Atlantic seacoast tours—a grand variety of scenery. Good and cheap hotels. Write for particulars to D. S. Wagstaff, district passenger agent, Detroit, Mich., or to N. J Pewer, general passenger agent, Montreal, P. Q.

We Manufacture
—ALL KINDS—
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, CASES, Etc.



THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK
THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.
E. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
37 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
And Richmond Va.



F. H. JETER & CO.
44 Decatur St.
Right at the Kimball House.

Best patent flour.. .. .. .